The Sydney Morning Herald.

No 5795 —VOL. XXXVII. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1856. PRICE SIXPENCE.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday, 23d instant, at Christ Church, Newcastle, by the Rev. Canon Wilton, Ewen M'Pherson, Esq., of H.M. Customs, son of Lieutenant-Colonel M'Pherson, late of H.M. 99th Foot, to Lilla, second daughter of John Edward Stacy, J.P., and Warden of the District of Newcastle.

December 24th, at Christ Church, by the Rev. Canon Walsh, M.A., incumbent, R. Rupert Ewen, Esq., of Kingsdown House, Bathurst, to Wilhelmine Eliza Mary, eldest daughter of the late Henr Naegueli, of Canton Berne, Switzerland, and grand-daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Richardson, Vicar of Great Dunmow, and head master of Dedham Grammar School, Essex, England.

By special license, at Parramatta, by the Rev. James Coutts, Mr. John Berry, late of England, to Mary Ann, relict of the late Mr. Edmund Franklin, of Parramatta.

DEATHS.

Yesterday, at his residence, Macquarie-street, of consumption, Lawrence Ormond Butler, compositor, aged 41 years.

23rd December, at No. 4, Hutchinson-street, Tobias, infant son of W. Wyatt, Esq.

On the 16th instant, at Araluen, Mr. C. Faulkner, late of St. James' Grammar School, Sydney.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM to BALMAIN, from the Gas Company's Wharf, every ten minutes.

BALMAIN NEW STEAM FERRY, from the foot of Erskine-street, at a quarter to and a quarter past the hours. From Balmain, the hours and half-hours. S. CROOK.

BALMAIN (WATERVIEW) FERRY.—For the accommodation of Workmen, the SUN, steamer, will leave the Parramatta Steamers' Wharf at 5·45 a.m., and continue to start at the hours from the Dry Dock, and the half-hours from Sydney, till 6·30 p.m., calling at Lookes Wharf. Fares, Threepence.

BOXING-DAY.—The steamboat PLANET will run to and fro from Woolloomooloo Bay and Garden Island during the day, commencing at 10 a.m.

CHRISTMAS DAY.—Steam to MANLY BEACH.—THIS DAY, from Phœnix Wharf, at 10 and 11 a.m., and 2 and 3 p.m., calling at Woolloomooloo Bay; and leaving North Harbour at 12 a.m., and 1, 5, and 6 p.m.

Fares, 1s. 6d.; children, 1s.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—This being Christmas Day, these packets will ply as follows, viz.,
From Parramatta at 7 a.m., and 4 p.m.
From Sydney, at 9 a.m., and 6 p.m.
December 25, 1856.

BOXING BAY.—Steam Excursions to Manly Beach.—The NORA CREINA, VICTORIA, PELICAN, and BLACK SWAN, steamers, from the Phœnix Wharf, at the following hours, viz.:—9·30, 10, 11, and 12 a.m., and at 2, 2 30, 3, and 4 p.m., calling at Woolloomooloo Bay. There will be steamers returning every hour till 7 p.m.

BOXING DAY.—Excursion to Watson's Bay.—From the Phœnix Wharf at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., returning at 12·15 and 6 p.m.

HOLIDAY TRIP to BRISBANE WATER.—The BLACK SWAN will make an especial trip on MONDAY next, the 29th instant, leaving the Phœnix Wharf at 8 a.m., returning from Gosford at 2 p.m., landing her passengers in Sydney by 6 p.m. Return tickets given.

STEAM EXCURSION to WOLLONGONG, KIAMA, and SHOALHAVEN, by the NORA CREINA, on FRIDAY NIGHT, at 11 o'clock, returning on MONDAY either by the NORA CREINA or ILLAWARRA at the option of excursionists.

BOXING NIGHT.—ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—First night of the splendid operatic romantic terpsichorean burletta, with new scenery, machinery, dresses, decorations, &c., called TAMING A TARTAR; or, MAGIC and MAZOURKAPHOBIA, in which the Sisters Gougenheim will appear.

STEAM to the HUNTER.—The PATERSON, for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 11 o'clock.
TILMOUTH P. DYE, manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street. December 25th, 1856.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.
TRISTLE, to the HUNTER, THIS MORNING, THURSDAY, at 8.
ILLALONG, to the HUNTER, TO-MORROW MORNING, FRIDAY, at 8.
WONGA WONGA, to MELBOURNE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.
TELEGRAPH, to MELBOURNE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 3rd January, 1857, at 3.
YARRA YARRA, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, MONDAY EVENING, at 8.
WARATAH, to WIDE BAY, WEDNESDAY EVENING, 31st instant, at 8.
STEAMER to CLARENCE TOWN, TUESDAY MORNING, at 8.
STEAMER to TWOFOLD BAY, MONDAY AFTERNOON, 5th January, 1857, at 3.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

STEAM to PORT MACQUARIE.—The steamer GRAFTON, Captain WISEMAN, leaving the Grafton Wharf, Kent-street, on FRIDAY MORNING next, the 26th instant, at 8 p.m., will call off Port Macquarie (weather permitting) to land passengers.
KIRCHNER and CO., agents.

STEAM to the CLARENCE RIVER.—The steamer GRAFTON, 315 tons, 100 horse-power, Captain WISEMAN, will be dispatched to Grafton on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m.
Freights payable on delivery at the Grafton Wharf.
KIRCHNER and CO., agents. Sydney, December 19.

STEAM to LIVERPOOL.—The screw steamship ROYAL CHARTER, 2719 tons, Captain BOYCE, will be despatched from Melbourne for Liverpool direct, on the 15th January. This splendid ship having just made the passage out in 65 days, offers the speediest and best opportunity for passengers and mails to England. Applications for passage should be made without delay to THACKER and CO., George-street.

ROYAL CHARTER, steamship, for LIVERPOOL, to sail from MELBOURNE, 15th January, 1857.
Some of the best first-class cabins on the poop-deck are still disengaged, as well as a few second and third class berths.
Apply immediately to Messrs. THACKER and CO., George-street.

EUROPEAN and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY (CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S MAILS).—The first of this Company's steamships, ONEIDA, of 2300 tons and 550 horse-power, GEORGE HYDE, commander, will be despatched from Sydney on or about 20th of January, 1857.
Rates of passage money have been fixed as follows:—

	Poop.	'Tween decks.	Fore cabin.
Sydney to Melbourne	£9 9s.	£7 7s.	£4 10s.
Sydney to King George's Sound	20	17	13
Sydney to Point de Galle	50	45	35
Sydney to Suez	85	75	60
Sydney to Alexander	95	85	70
Sydney to Southampton	125	105	85
Sydney to Malta	115	95	73

Passengers going to MARSEILLES can only be booked to Malta, but the Company will have a steamer at Malta to convey them to Marseilles. Fares—First cabin, £7 10s.; second cabin, £5.

The above rates are exclusive of wines, spirits, malt liquors, or aerated water, which, however, can be obtained on board.

Applications for passage, &c., to be made at the Company's Offices, Margaret-street.
HUGH LARMOUR, Manager.

FOR MORUYA RIVER.—The schooner HOPE, T. LAWRENCE, master, is now loading, and will sail as above on SATURDAY next.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FOR PORT STEPHENS.—The schooner POLLY HOPKINS will be despatched from the Australian Agricultural Company's Wharf on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, and will receive cargo until Noon of that day.
Apply at the A. A. Company's Office, 152, George-street.
Australian Agricultural Company's Coal, a small Cargo for SALE. Apply as above.

FOR TWOFOLD BAY.—The ketch NUMBA, A. BARTER, master, will sail for the above place on TUESDAY, the 30th instant.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Commercial Wharf, or to GEORGE CARTER, Victoria Wharf.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The favourite trader WANDERER, Captain ROZEA, is now loading with the utmost expedition at the Victoria Wharf (foot of Erskine-street), and will have her usual quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or, LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE.—The ALGERINE will sail in a few days.
For cabin passengers only apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 18, Macquarie-place.

FOR GEELONG.—The fine schooner JAMES GIBSON.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK.

FOR PORT CURTIS direct.—The fine brig, SEA BELLE, HARDY, master, loading at Grafton Wharf, will clear THIS DAY, and sail first fair wind.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 18, Macquarie-place.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR ADELAIDE direct.—The fine clipper-schooner DESPATCH, now loading at the Grafton Wharf, will sail in a few days.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

SPORTING LASS, Captain CELLUM, for AUCKLAND, is now loading at the Commercial Wharf. Shippers are requested to hasten their arrangements, as the vessel will sail immediately after the holidays.
For freight or passage apply to RUNDLE, DANGAR, and Co., Clarence-street; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR the FRIENDLY, NAVIGATOR'S, and FEJEE ISLANDS, calling at TAHITI if sufficient inducement offers.—The fine A1 brig PALERMO will be despatched on the 1st January, 1857.
For freight or passage apply to Captain G. M. HENRY, on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FIRST VESSEL for CALLAO Direct.—The first-class ship MAGNOLIA, 650 tons burthen, Captain SIMEON PEPPER, will sail for the above port on the 3rd JANUARY.
For freight or passage (having splendid cabin accommodations) apply to the Captain on board, or to WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Walker's Wharf.

FOR LONDON.—To sail 15th January.—The splendid A1 clipper ship LIGHT OF THE AGE, 1297 tons register, JOHN WILLIAMS, commander, is now ready to receive wool at Marsden and Co.'s Wool Shed, and will sail as above. The cabin accommodation of this ship is unsurpassed. The state-rooms are lofty and spacious, and she is fitted and provided in every way for the convenience and comfort of passengers, who will do well to inspect her before deciding. Carries an experienced surgeon. Plans of cabins can be seen, and all particulars learned on application to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., No. 1, Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON.—To Sail 1st February, 1857.—The splendid A1 Aberdeen clipper ship WAVE OF LIFE, 888 tons register, now on her first voyage, and commanded by Captain STUART, late of the "Woolloomooloo." Is ready to receive cargo either alongside at the Circular Quay, or at Marsden and Co.'s woolshed, and will sail as above.
This ship has been built expressly for the Sydney trade, and fitted under Captain Stuart's superintendence, with all the latest improvements to render her a first-class passenger ship. Has a full poop and roomy staterooms.
For all particulars apply on board; or, to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., No. 1, Margaret-street.

TO PASSENGERS for LONDON.—To sail on the 3rd January.—The splendid A1 frigate-built ship ELLENBOROUGH, 1031 tons register, GEORGE HAYES, commander, having the greater portion of her wool on board, will positively be despatched as above. Shippers of wool are therefore requested to send down the remainder of their lots without delay. This favourite ship carries an experienced surgeon; and from her superior accommodation offers unequalled advantages to passengers. To secure the remaining cabins, immediate application is necessary.
For terms of freight or passage apply to the captain, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, 225, George-street.

FOR LONDON.—The well-known and favorite trader, OLIVER CROMWELL, 478 tons register, WILLIAM C. MITCHELL, master. She is noted for her regular and fast passages, and being a small vessel, will be quickly loaded and despatched. A large portion of her cargo is already engaged, and she is now ready to receive it. Her accommodations are unusually roomy and lofty, and passengers always find her a remarkably comfortable ship.
Apply to Captain Mitchell on board, Circular Quay; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

THE DUNBAR for LONDON.—This ship is now full, and will move from the wharf on FRIDAY MORNING. Passengers are requested to be on board not later than 2 p.m on SATURDAY, as the vessel will be towed to sea at that hour.
SMITH, CAMPBELL, and CO., agents.

REDGAUNTLET, from LONDON.—Consignees by this vessel are requested to take notice that she will commence discharging THIS MORNING, at Macnamara's Wharf, and that all goods impeding her discharge, will be cleared and stored by the undersigned, at their risk and expense. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, 213, George-street. December 23rd, 1856.

SHIP COLEROON, from London.—Consignees per above vessel are requested to pass their entries at once for the Circular Quay. Any goods impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at their risk and expense. MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM and CO. 22nd December.

REDGAUNTLET, from LONDON.—The Captain and Owners of the above vessel will not hold themselves responsible for any goods after they leave the ship's tackles, nor for any debts contracted by her crew. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, 213, George-street. December 23rd 1856.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY REGATTA.—Mr. STEPHEN LONG, College Hotel, Francis-street, Woolloomooloo, respectfully invites his friends and the public to visit him on Garden Island, where it is his intention to erect a spacious booth for their accommodation on BOXING DAY. The renowned German band will be in attendance on the occasion. Steamers plying from the Bay and Lady Macquarie's Chair to the Island. Luncheons on the most reasonable terms.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY REGATTA.—Omnibuses will be running all day to and from Potts' Point.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY REGATTA.—BOXING DAY.—Mr. JOHN HOURIGAN begs leave most respectfully to apprise his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has made arrangements to have a refreshment booth at Lady Macquarie's Chair, where a better view of the Regatta can be had than at any other place in the harbour.

GRAFTON STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The draft deed of settlement having been approved of at the meeting of shareholders convened for that purpose on 10th, and continued by adjournment on 11th and 14th November,—a General Meeting of the shareholders will be held at the office of Messrs. Kirchner and Co., 1, Wynyard-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, the 19th January, 1857, at noon, to receive and pass the accounts of the provisional committee, and to elect the first directors and auditors of the Company. (Signed) R. SCOTT ROSS, secretary. 1, Wynyard-street, December 18th, 1856.

BOXING-DAY SPORTS.—Barwan Park, Newtown-road. Horse Racing! Pony Racing! Cart-horse Race!! Brickmakers' Race!! &c., &c., &c. OLD ENGLISH SPORTS. Jumping in sacks!! Pig hunt!! Wheelbarrow race!! Bobbing for rolls!! Quoits, and an endless variety of amusements. ☞ Admission Free!!!! Remember TO-MORROW. Boxing Day!

A. S. N. COMPANY'S WHARF, Sussex-street.—This wharf will be closed for the reception and delivery of goods on FRIDAY (Boxing Day), at (12) noon. JAMES PATERSON, manager.

THE BALLOON AFFAIR.—To the Public.—As the ascent of the balloon, on Monday, the 15th, did not succeed, I consider that a full explanation is due, and although it may appear to be rather tardily given, I considered it most advisable to allow the public mind to become settled.

I came on the ground at half-past 2 o'clock, but finding the preparations not complete returned at half-past 3, when I commenced operations, and the inflation had proceeded up to half-past 4, when four or five gentlemen got inside the balloon without permission, and by distracting the attention of the attendants, who were placed there to keep the sides of the balloon from the flame, caused it to ignite. The consequence was that a hole of a yard in length was burnt in it, and in order to repair the damage it became necessary to lessen the fire. An hour was thus wasted, and the inflammable materials were being consumed in the mean time—of course without producing the proper effect. At 6 o'clock, I gave orders for a larger quantity of the inflammable matter to be added, but so much gas had escaped that I found it impossible to inflate the balloon in sufficient time, although a double quantity of the matter had arrived. As the public appeared to be getting more and more impatient, and I determined at all risk to attempt an ascent, in spite of the small quantity of rarified air that was left in the balloon, I thereupon stepped into the car and ordered the ropes to be cast off, but a rope getting entangled threw the machine off its balance, and it immediately collapsed. What followed is already known.

I beg to add that I have already commenced the construction of another balloon of the same size and material, and when completed, I shall give my first ascent gratis to the public, to prove to them that I am not the impostor represented, and that a balloon of this peculiar construction can ascend into the air.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
F. MAIGRE, 105, George-street.
Sydney, December 22, 1856.

NOTICE.—The Partnership heretofore existing between RANDAL CURELL and ARTHUR WOOD, trading under the style of Curell and Wood, Queen's-place, Sydney, is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.
RANDAL CURELL,
ARTHUR WOOD.
Sydney, 22nd December, 1856.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, being about to proceed to England, requests all claims, if any, to be sent in on before the 20th January, 1857, to the office of Messrs. R. and J. B. WADDELL, 454, George street. ALEXANDER WADDELL.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF THIS should meet the eye of Mrs. FERES, late of Pitt or George streets (dressmaker and milliner), by enquiring at the Hero of Waterloo, corner of Lower Fort-street, she will hear of something to her advantage.

OUR LYCEUM THEATRE.—Mr. W. H. STEPHENS has the honour to announce that the above Theatre will open for the season on FRIDAY, December 26th, on which occasion the eminent actor, Mr. G. V. BROOKE, will appear, supported by Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT HEIR. During the recess, the Stage has been enlarged, and fitted with the usual machinery for the production of any kind or description of Drama or spectacle. In fact, nothing left undone which would make this the most perfect and commodious theatre in the colony.—First night of the celebrated Irish Drama of RORY O'MORE. Rory O'More, Mr. G. V. Brooke (for the first time here). First night of the laughable farce of TOM NODDY'S SECRET! Gabrielle, Mrs. Charles Poole.——Notice.—The Manager has much pleasure in informing the patrons of this Theatre that Mrs. ROBERT HEIR is rapidly recovering from her severe indisposition, and will appear in a few days, of which due notice will be given.——Prices of admission—Dress circle and stalls, 5s. Upper boxes and promenade, 2s. 6d. Pit, 2s. Family and private boxes, £1 1s., £2 2s., and £3 3s. No half-price. Seats and boxes can be secured on application at the Theatre, between the hours of 11 and 4.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—BOXING NIGHT.—TAMING A TARTAR.
Countess Crackoveninski ... Miss Adelaide
Mazourka ... ... Miss Joey.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—NOTICE.—Doors open at seven o'clock, and commence at half-past. Half-price at nine.

FINE ART EXHIBITION.—SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—The Committee of Management of this institution purpose to have an Exhibition of the Fine Arts in their Hall, during the present Christmas vacation. They earnestly and respectfully solicit the assistance and co-operation of Artists, Collectors and Amateurs in this City. Similar Exhibitions, in connection with Mechanics' Institutions are very common in the mother country, and have been held in the neighbouring colonies.

It is now many years since such an attempt was made in this city, although there is reason to believe that genuine Works of Art are to be found here in considerable numbers. The advantages conferred by Exhibitions of this character are now so universally acknowledged, that the Committee feel it would be superfluous, if not impertinent, to enlarge upon them. The intelligent, wealthy, and fastidious Collectors of England are proud to throw open their Galleries of priceless heirlooms to the inspection of the public; and, on the other hand, the public have never been found to abuse the privilege accorded to them.

In order to give confidence to those who, while they are willing to oblige their fellow citizens, wish to secure their Art Treasures from injury, the Committee suggest the following arrangements:

They will be responsible for the safe keeping of any Works of Art while they are in their custody.

The building is perfectly waterproof, having been just re-shingled.

An extra Fire Insurance, for one month, on the Sydney Fire Office, shall be effected to the sum of £5000.

They do not propose to exhibit them by Gas Light.

An experienced and careful Picture Dealer shall personally remove all pictures entrusted to them, and convey them direct from the walls of the lender and hang them in the Hall, returning them in the same manner.

All parasols, sticks, and umbrellas, will be required to be deposited at the door before the public is admitted to the gallery.

A charge of 6d. will be made to the Members of the School of Arts; and of 1s. to the general public.

Should sufficient encouragement be afforded them, the Committee hope to have the Hall ready for the reception of pictures on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, and to open for Exhibition on THURSDAY, January 1, 1857. The Exhibition to remain open about three weeks.

Gentlemen willing to exhibit are invited to inspect the Hall as at present arranged. The light is so generally diffused and so subdued that every picture may be displayed to advantage.

TEMPLE of CONCORD in the Domain on BOXING NIGHT, covered with nearly 800 diamond lights.

REMEMBER the Grand Exhibition of Fireworks is on BOXING NIGHT, no deception, only 1s.

GRAND DISCHARGE of 100 Rockets in the air at once on BOXING NIGHT. Admission, 1s.; children, 6d.

OBTAIN a Programme of the Fireworks in the Domain and judge for yourselves of its character.

THE ENTERTAINMENT in the Domain on BOXING NIGHT will please the eye and charm the ear.

THE BALLOON. NO HOAX.—The public are respectfully informed that Mr. P. MAIGRE has commenced making another Balloon, and intends giving the first a gratuitous exhibition.

CREMORNE.—CHRISTMAS-DAY. Steamer from Circular Quay, at 2 o'clock. Fare and admission 1s. Promenade and music.

CREMORNE.—Christmas Holiday-, BOXING-DAY. Grand fete. Steamers from Circular Quay and Woolloomooloo Bay. Fare and admission, 2s. 6d.

CREMORNE.—BOXING-DAY. Prizes for the Good old English Games.

CREMORNE.—BOXING-DAY. Prizes for foot hurdle race, running jump, standing jump, running and jumping in sacks.

CREMORNE.—BOXING-DAY. Prizes for putting the stone, throwing the hammer, and others of a similar description.

CREMORNE.—BOXING-DAY. Wonderful gymnastic feats in and out of the new Gymnasium.

CREMORNE.—BOXING-DAY. Rifle shooting, American bowls, skittles, quoits, &c.

CREMORNE.—BOXING-DAY. Dancing, afternoon and evening; brilliant illuminations, pyrotechnic effects, &c.

CREMORNE.—BOXING-DAY. Everything you can wish for to enjoy a holiday.

NEW YEAR'S BALL.—Mr. J. CLARK begs to announce that his Annual Ball will take place in his new and spacious Hall, on 31st instant. Elizabeth-street North, 10th December, 1856.

DANCING.—Spanish Calisthenics, &c., by a Lady (pupil of Madame Michaud), who will be happy to form classes, either privately or at seminaries. The entrée and sortie of a drawing room—the reception of visitors—the debutante's presentation, with the latest quadrilles—the Queen's, L'Imperatrice's, &c. Address O., HERALD Office.

ASHFIELD RACES.—On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 26th and 27th instant.—A Special Train will be despatched from Sydney at 11 a.m. on each of the above days, stopping at the Racecourse. Fares there and back—1st class, 3s.; 2nd class, 2s. 3d.; 3rd class, 1s. 6d. The ordinary trains will stop at the Racecourse on those days to take up or set down passengers. By order. CHARLES J. NEALDS, secretary.

SYDNEY CLUB.—A General Meeting of the members will be held at the Club House, No. 11, Castlereagh-street, on MONDAY, the 29th December instant, at four o'clock precisely, to adopt rules and regulations for the government of the Club, and to make arrangements for its opening early in January next. W. G. PENNINGTON, hon. secretary.

City of Sydney to Wit.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 23rd December, 1856.

WHEREAS, a Writ under the seal of the Honorable Daniel Cooper, Esquire, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the colony of New South Wales, bearing date the 22nd day of December, 1856, was received this day by JOHN O'NEILL BRENAN, Esq., returning officer for the electoral district of the City of Sydney, directing that an election be held for the return of a member to serve in the said Legislative Assembly, for the said electoral district, in the room of Henry Parkes, Esquire, whose seat in the said Assembly hath been declared vacant, by reason of his resignation thereof.

Now, the returning officer for the said electoral district of the City of Sydney, hereby gives notice that a public meeting of the electors of the said electoral district will be holden on the 29th day of December instant, at noon, in Hyde Park, in Macquarie Ward, in said city, for the nomination of a member to serve in the said Legislative Assembly, for the said electoral district, in the room of the said Henry Parkes; and in the event of there being more than one candidate, and a poll being demanded, the polling for such election will commence at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of the 30th day of December instant, at the several polling places, to be hereafter notified, and will finally close at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.
By order of the Returning Officer for Sydney,
WM. C. UHR, secretary.

NOTICE to PUBLICANS.—PATRICK M'GUIGAN has much pleasure in announcing to the trade that he has commenced brewing at the old-established Australian Brewery, on his own account. Having been in Mr. James Wright's employ, as practical brewer and maltster, for thirteen years, also principal manager during the whole period of Messrs. W. Clark and Co., he now solicits a continuation of their patronage, assuring them it will be his constant study to brew ale and porter of the very best quality, and orders will be punctually attended to.
Australian Brewery, 24th December, 1856.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY REGATTA.—BOXING DAY, 26th December, 1856.
PRESIDENT.
The Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.
UMPIRE.
George Thornton, Esq., J.P.
TREASURER.
Richard Harnett, Esq.
SECRETARY.
Edward Lawrence, Esq.
COMMITTEE.

J. F. Hilly, Esq.	W. M'Quade, Esq.
W. G. Lambert, Esq.	R. Underwood, Esq.
Alex. Moore, Esq.	E. S. Hill, Esq.
M. Chapman, Esq.	J. Weston, Esq.

1ST RACE.—To start at 10 a.m.—Wager boats, pulled by youths 18 years old and under. Course, from flag-ship round Pinchgut, round boat at head of Woolloomooloo Bay, and back to ship. 1st prize £8, 2nd prize £3. Entrance, 10s. 6d.

Mystery	J. Healey	White
Kate Hayes	S. Knight	Blue and white
Star of Peace	J. Green	Blue, with star

2ND RACE.—To start at quarter-past 10 a.m.—Wager boats, pulled by amateurs (who have never pulled in a champion race), with a pair of sculls. Course, from flag-ship round Pinchgut, thence round boat at head of Bay, thence round Pinchgut, thence round boat at head of Bay, and back to ship. 1st prize £10, 2nd prize £5. Entrance, 10s. 6d.

Messenger	J. Punch	White
Tulip	J. Healey	Blue, white border
Star of Australia	R. Green	Blue, with star

3RD RACE.—To start at half-past 10 a.m. Ships' gigs, and gigs classed as such, pulled by amateurs, with 4 oars. Course, same as No. 2. 1st prize £15, 2nd prize £5. Entrance, £1 1s.

Blue Bells	J. Nicholls	Light blue
Native Rose	H. M'Cloud	Blue and rose
Crishna	Sullivan	Green and red
Wave of Life	J. Ives	White
Aurora	R. Hunt	Red
Rosebud	J. Manning	Blue and white
Leather Jacket	Brown	White and pink

4TH RACE.—To start at quarter to 11 a.m.—Thirteen feet keel sailing boats, to start with all sail on deck. Course, from flag-ship round Red Buoy, thence round Sow and Pigs and Lighthship, back (passing to eastward of Shark Island) to flag-ship. 1st prize £15, 2nd prize £5. Entrance, £1 1s.

Annie S.	Curtis	Blue, with name
Dolphin	W. Harkness	Blue, white ball
Sea Belle	W. Coutin	Red
Will Watch	Turner	Black and red

5TH RACE.—To start at 11 am. Wager boats, pulled with a pair of sculls. Course, same as No. 2. 1st prize £15, 2nd prize £5. Entrance, £1 1s.

Messenger	T. M'Grath	White
Star of Peace	R. Green	Blue with star
Mischief	H. Green	Blue and pink

6TH RACE.—To start quarter-past 11 a.m.—Twelve feet keel dingies, pulled by youths, 15 years old and under. Course from flag-ship round Pinchgut, back to ship. 1st prize £5, 2nd prize £2, 3rd prize £1. Entrance, 5s.

Fanny	J. Yates	Red and white
Messenger	J. Dunlop	White
Fairtail	S. Richardson	Light blue
Pyrmont	J. Richards	Pink and white
Cornstalk	J. Boyd	Blue and white
Star of Australia	H. Johnston	Pink, and blue border

7TH RACE.—To start at half-past 11.—12 feet keel open dingies, under canvas. Course from flag-ship, round red buoy, round Clark's Island, and back to ship. 1st prize £5, 2nd prize £4, 3rd prize £1. Entrance, 10s. 6d.

Rover	J. Small	White, and blue border
Pyrmont	J. Richards	Red and white
Ripple	W. Ikin	Light blue
Brousewing	H. Patten	Blue, red border
Blue Belle	J. Hawkins	Red
Bunch	Cockrell	Blue and white
North Star	G. Montgomery	Dark blue
Pride of the Fleet	C. Dalton	Black and red
Thistle	P. M'Donald	Red and blue
Notion	H. Ash	Black, and white ball
Miniature	Booker	Red and white
Happy Jack	J. Collins	Blue and red

8TH RACE.—To start at a quarter to 12 a.m.—Watermens skiffs and skiffs classed as such, pulled by men who have never won a prize exceeding £12. Course same as No. 1. 1st prize £10, 2nd prize £5. Entrance, 10s. 6d.

Star of Australia	G Barnett	Dark blue
Prince	J. Nash	Light blue

Entrances for this race will be received until 10 a.m. on Friday, 26th instant, on board the flag-ship.

9TH RACE.—To start as at present. Gigs, pulled by women, £5.

Gig—Sarah ...	C. Dalton	White
Dingy—Sally ...	C. Dalton	Pink

10TH RACE.—To start at a quarter-past 12 a.m.—All vessels and boats used in the harbour for traffic under canvas. Course same as No. 4. 1st prize, £18, 2nd prize £6. Entrance, £1 1s.

Leveret	W. Traley	Light blue
Catherine Lord	J. Lord	Dark blue

Entrances will be received for this race until 10 a.m. on Friday, 26th instant, on board the flag-ship.

11TH RACE.—To start at half-past 12 a.m.—12 feet keel dingies, pulled by youths, 20 years old and under. Course same as No. 1. 1st prize £7, 2nd prize £3. Entrance, 10s. 6d.

Messenger	J. Punch	White
Fanny	J. Nicholls	Blue
Cornstalk	J. Paul	Blue and white
Flirt	J. Healey	White and red
Star of Australia	J. Green	Blue, with star.

12TH RACE.—To start at 1 p.m.—Watermen's skiffs, and skiffs classed as such, pulled by amateurs with pair of oars. Course same as No. 3. 1st prize £10, 2nd ditto £5. Entrance 10s. 6d.

Mystery	J. and C. Nicholls	Light blue
Monte Christo	Vogan and Cobbs	Light green
Terror	D. and H. Whalin	White
Star of Australia	R. and J. Green	Blue, with star
Martha	J. and J. Boyd	Red

13TH RACE.—To start at 2 p.m.—All yachts. Course, from flagship round Sow and Pigs and light ship, back round Pinchgut, thence round Shark Island and back to ship. 1st prize silver cup value £35, 2nd ditto £3 3s. Entrance £3 3s.

Challenge	T. Dean	White, Saint George's Cross
Enchantress	J. Cathbert	White and blue
Presto	J. Bramwell	Light blue

Entrances open till 10 a.m., on board the flagship.

14TH RACE.—To start at quarter-past 2 p.m.—All open boats (fishing) under canvas. No deck of any description allowed. Course, same as No. 4. 1st prize £10, 2nd prize £5. Entrance 10s. 6d.

Fawn	J. Langford	Blue
Saucy Jack	J. Cooper	Blue and white
Saucy Dick	R. Banks	White, with cross
Invincible	Nightmare	White and black
Undine	G. Falla	Blue, with name
Contest	W. King	Blue, white, and red

15TH RACE.—To start at half-past 2 p.m.—Watermen's skiffs, and skiffs classed as such, pulled by watermen with two pairs sculls. Coxswain allowed. Course, same as No. 2. 1st prize £10, 2nd £5. Entrance 10s. 6d.

Prince	Nash and Guppy	Light blue
Star of Australia	R. and H. Green	Blue, with star
Terror	Murray and M'Grath	White

16TH RACE.—To start at 3 p.m. Dingy chase. Prize, £5.
Gig—Rattler ... ... Willery
Dingy—Sarah ... ... Dalton.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.
All vessels and boats to sail with fixed keels.
No time for tonnage.
No shifting or water ballast allowed.
All distinguishing objects to be left on the starboard hand.
Boats on the port tack to bear up for those on the starboard. Boats running free to make way for those on a wind.
Sternmost boat takes outside position in rounding any object.
DINGY CHASES.—The bowman in the gig to catch the puller of the dingy in 15 minutes.
All gigs entered for these chases must exceed 23 feet overall. Both boats to keep in open water.
First on list of entrances takes eastmost station.
Measurement for keel along garboard streak.
Three entrances, or no race.
The crews of each boat to be dressed alike.
Boats to carry a distinguishing flag.
All sailing boats to bring their own moorings, and have them laid down at 10 a.m.
All races will start at the time appointed.
All disputes to be made known to the umpire at the termination of the race.
Boats will be in attendance to convey passengers on board of the flag-ship free of charge.
Refreshments will be provided on board the flag-ship at a moderate charge.
Should the weather prove unfavourable, the races will be run on 1st January, 1857.

WANTED, to notify.—OLIVER STAINES begs to acknowledge the very favourable consideration which he has received from gentlemen, settlers, contractors, farmers, &c., and the ladies, and to state that the arrangements he contemplates making will materially add to the facilities which he has lately possessed to afford satisfaction generally to employers, and male and female servants. Advertisements received for colonial newspapers. Houses and land sold or let. Labourers daily for hire, and orders received, in writing, to hire parties from immigrant ships. King and Castlereagh streets, Sydney. December 24.

NOTICE.—The electors of the City of Sydney favourable to the return of Mr. RYAN BRENAN as their representative in the Legislative Assembly, will please meet at the Metropolitan Hotel, opposite Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, at two o'clock p.m., to make arrangements to put that gentleman in nomination, and to secure his return should he consent to stand.

It is doubtless in the recollection of the citizens how nobly and disinterestedly he gave up his representation of the Metropolitan County in favour of Mr. Donaldson, it may be said in favour of the whole Ministry, to rescue the country from its perilous position, as also the very effective support he gave the Ministry on their return to their constituents. It is therefore hoped that his fellow-citizens will not only vote for him, but also give him their cordial and personal co-operation to secure his return.—December 24th, 1856.

DARLINGHURST TEMPORARY CHURCH.—Sittings in the above-mentioned Place of Worship will be let from the 1st of January next at £1 each per annum, payable in advance. Applications to be made on or before the 29th of December to the undersigned.
JOHN RAE.
RICHARD JOHNSON.

DARLINGHURST NEW CHURCH.—A Sermon will be preached in St. James's Church, on SUNDAY, the 28th instant, by the Rev. T. Hayden, A.M., and a collection made in aid of the building fund of the above Church.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Annual General Meeting will be held on the 27th of DECEMBER, in the Presbyterian Schoolroom, Pitt-street South. The business will commence precisely at half-past 10 a.m. A Lecture will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Woolley, Principal of the University, at 3 p.m. A Soirée will be held at half-past 6 p.m. Tickets may be had of Mr. Moore, bookseller, George-street; Smith and Gardiner, stationers, Pitt-street; Mr. Dunlop, Newtown; Mr. Bode, Trinity School; Mr. Gale, Pitt-street South; or Mr. Brown, Wesleyan School, Surry Hills; and Mr. T. Cripps', confectioner, George-street. Admission Tickets — Gentleman's, 5s.; Lady's, 2s. 6d.

JUST PUBLISHED, by the Teachers' Association, "Occasional Papers," No. 1; price 6d. Sold by J. Moore, bookseller, George-street; Smith and Gardiner, Pitt-street. December 19th, 1856.

GERMAN IMMIGRANTS.—A few of the above per Alwine, consisting of
1 carpenter and joiner
2 engineers
2 ironfounders, and
2 bakers are still disengaged.
For particulars apply at BERENS, SCHLOSTEIN and CO.,

NOTES AND QUERIES.

By a Sassenach Settler.

Our Parliament is very much like Mr. Pecksniff's horse—the maximum of splutter with the minimum of speed. The North-Frisians have a legend to the effect that, as a punishment for their wilful want of productiveness during life, old maids, after death, are employed in cutting up the set suns into stars, which the old bachelors, for a similar reason, have to keep blowing up into the heavens. I wish some such poetical justice could be inflicted on our barren political obstructionists, during the recess—that they could be doomed, for some ten hours daily throughout its course, to hear their own old speeches—blazes of vanished light—cut up by relays of ferociously critical reporters, and get blown up—by the same justly indignant gentlemen—for delivering them, themselves; or, perhaps, reading each other's orations would be as severe a penalty.

In the absence of colonial topics of interest to comment on, I will jot down a few remarks on the contents of the Royal Charter's mail.

Mephistopheles must be having a fine time of it just now, in his rambles through the old world and the new. If "rough and grow fat" is the expression of a verity, his figure will soon lose its flendish angles: Mephistopheles will wax portly.

"The little god of earth is still the same old clay"—the same jumble of inconsistencies, falsities, follies, and foulnesses, in two words—of weaknesses and wickednesses; at which, perchance, the angels weep, but at which, most certainly, Mephistopheles must grin.

The Emperor of the French presents the Autocrat of all the Russias with Thomas À Kempis' *De Imitatione Christi*, "printed and bound in the imperial workshop"—about the only piece of such imitation, I opine, that bears the imprint of *that* imperial name. If purple-clad pots were in the habit of poking fun at crowned kettles, one would feel inclined to look upon the gift as a rain stroke of satire. It being, however, I suppose, what Carlyle would denominate a piece of "simon-pure cant"—a compliment paid in conventional good faith, we will only call it a bit of unconscious—blasphemy.

The dance of dance are somewhat comically confronted again at Naples. Louis Napoleon, whose troops never feared an iron hail upon Parisian window, prostrate men, women, and children—guiltless of all crime, intended, or word, or thought—like acres of-la-mode, of course, is naturally indignant at King Bomba's cruel treatment of his subjects. Alexander, as the representative of a nation proverbial for never interfering in European affairs, a monarch whose diplomatic agents are commanded, at the peril of their places, to abstain from meddling—even by the slightest shadow of intrigue—with the domestic troubles of the courts to which they are accredited, of course, is equally indignant at the idea of King Bomba's being subjected to any pressure from without. England, meantime, much marvelling at her own, and remembering that her own zeal in the cause of "oppressed nationalities" is not much older than his hat, looks on with an expression of considerable bewilderment on her sober Saxon countenance; longing to box King Bomba's ears, but not quite certain as to whether, under present circumstances, it would be advisable to do so. Russia refuses to accept the line of frontier traced by the commission; Austria refuses to relinquish the Principalities until the question is decided. "So have I seen," saith Mephistopheles—fresh, no doubt, from the study of his copy of Jeremy Taylor, "an obliging bystander hold a combatant's coat in a street row, in the meantime most assiduously—*emptying the pock*s." The good people of Petersburg were greatly astonished at seeing Lady Peel riding about in a *wide-awake* hat. Politically speaking, it certainly is not a characteristic national costume. Our diplomatists must look out, or, after all, the fruits of the late war will be tabulated thus.

Austria—Territory
Russia—Breathing-time.
France—Glory.
England—Disgrace and debt.

Crossing the Atlantic, either per Collins or Cunard, (I will not revive the Anglo-American difficulty by specifying, to the disadvantage of the other, the line so distinguished a passenger patronises), Mephistopheles arrives in the model republic. What sees he there? Blood shed in torrents by those who maintain that all men are born free and equal, in order to assert their right to keep a very considerable fraction of that "all" in the condition of brutes that know their master's crib, and, alas,—perchance, even better,—their master's cart-whip. And most demoniacally must Mephistopheles chuckle, knowing, as he does, that, with hosts on each side, this slavery question is no question of property or principle, but a mere party cry—an election *ruse*; that hundreds of pro-slavery men have not even the poor excuse of selfishness—unwillingness to let their "goods" be wrenched from their hard grasp—to justify their advocacy; that the denunciations of hundreds on the other side spring from the love of influence and place—not justice. But, perhaps, most of all doth the demon laugh when he hears both in America and England; how by their ill-advised assaults they have strengthened the grievance they assailed—exasperating their opponents by fiction, sermon, speech, and pamphlet, beyond all hope of compromise; until, at length, it has come to this—"The Union must be dissolved, that we may keep our cattle." Will they be happier in their southern stables when federal sanction justifies their bondage, and memory of the strife, of which they were ostensibly the cause, rankles like a fester in each owner's heart? All the more for the power and pride of your book, doth Mephistopheles laugh at you,—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe!

But it is time to have done,—a word touching a gentleman who, if stupid, at all events, is harmless. *Punch*, I beg *Punch's* pardon, the *Sydney Punch*, I should say, has recently, I see, been favouring me with a little abuse; bespattering me with wit of his customary Billingsgate brilliancy. I forgive him, a somewhat cheap exercise of virtue; the injury inflicted not being sufficient to justify any very great amount of revenge ful rage. We only smile at a baby's folded fists. There is a touch of pathos even in the puny pugilism of an infant on whom death has set his seal. So spar away, little light-weight, whilst you can. I'll not hurt you. But understand, this is the last advertisement I can give you, call me what naughty names you please; your labour will be all thrown away; I really cannot oblige you with another notice. People who don't know you might think you worth it. Verb. *sap. sat.* You *not* being wise, you know, dear *Punch*, I have been compelled to use several words to convey to you my meaning. I hope they are delicate, and that I have not hurt your feelings. Lafe.

"O! wad ye tak' a thought and men',
Ye aibins might—I dinna ken—
Still hae"————subscribers!

EDWARD RIVER DISTRICT.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

December 11th.—Navigation of the Edward.—The navigation of this fine stream is now the subject that more than any other engages the attention of the public mind in this quarter. The indefatigable Captain Cadell has passed down the river in a small skiff, and has declared in favour of the enterprise. He says that, even in its present state, the river is navigable in a small steamer, and that by a little labour in clearing away some of the snags, the ordinary vessels in the Murray trade can ply with tolerable safety on the Edward. A thousand pounds will defray the expenses, and a meeting of the settlers is in contemplation, with a view of memorialising the Government for a grant of that sum. The Edward is now higher than the Murray, from which it is inferred that the water is changing its course. Several steamers are stuck up just below Maiden's Punt, at Echuca, for want of sufficient depth of water, and Captain Cadell is sadly afraid that it will be impossible to go higher than that point on the Murray this season. It appears to be settled that some of the small steamers will run down the Edward next winter, and the Adelaide trade will be greatly benefited thereby. A very large extent of country will thus be thrown open for the commerce of South Australia, which the New South Wales people can only check by the aid of railways. It is high time for Sydney to make a move in this direction. We have too long been neglected; and now that it appears an incontestible fact that upwards of a million sterling in live stock passes this way for Victoria annually, the extensive pastoral district of the Murrumbidgee, the Lachlan, the Billibong, and the Edward is deserving of more attention than it has hitherto had at the hands of the Government. The false idea of rivalry should not take possession of the public mind of the colony. The Murray River trade is an accomplished fact, and cannot be stayed but by a superior mode of transit. The trade will expand and help to develop the resources of a very important part of the New South Wales territory. The steamers will pave the way for the railway, and in acceding to a grant of money for the purpose of clearing the Edward of existing obstructions, the Government will be exhibiting a liberality worthy of the times, and which cannot possibly fail to exercise a beneficial effect, politically and socially. The Murray River trade has already cheapened the necessaries of life in these parts some 40 per cent. during the last twelve months. Flour, which was then £8 per bag, is now reduced to one half; and the other indispensibles, tea, sugar, tobacco, &c., have fallen in proportion. The people here look at these facts, and any impediment on the part of the Sydney Government, thrown in the way of this trade, would be viewed as unpardonable as it would be impolitic. A just recognition of the principle involved would do much to create a healthy feeling in the public mind, in respect to a railway from Sydney through this most pastoral country; having tasted of the sweets of cheap bread, sugar, tea, tobacco, &c., we could then summon up courage and take shares in a comprehensive railway scheme. Give us first the steamer, and we shall soon have the railway.

Police Matters.—We are beginning to have confidence in the new *régime*; scarce a day passes, but something occurs to strengthen this feeling. In the police force, merit begins to find its reward—the drone and the drunkard go to the wall. This is as it should be: the public officer should serve the public faithfully, however humble may be his post. When the police begin to respect themselves the public will soon recognise its duty, and *vice versâ*. Constable Barber of the Moulamein force, to whose activity and good conduct I recently called attention in the columns of the *Herald*, has been promoted to chief constable of his district, vice Smith, brought as chief constable to the head-quarters at Deniliquin. Acting Chief Constable Donnelly, late of Deniliquin, has been dismissed from the force for the following misconduct. He was despatched to Melbourne to receive £112, being the amount of a fine levied on a party for a breach of the New South Wales Scab Act, and which cheque Donnelly had taken in payment for the said fine, when he should have insisted on the money. He procured the £112 in Melbourne, forwarded £100 to the police magistrate at Deniliquin, and spent the remaining £12; sold his horse, saddle, and bridle, got drunk, and picked himself up in the lock-up at Bendigo. He was thirty-five days absent from Deniliquin, and a warrant was issued for his apprehension—he was brought up by one of the Victoria police, stationed at Echuca, Donnelly being at the time on his way home. On the hearing of the case, the Police Magistrate, in open Court, expressed his great regret at being compelled to dismiss this officer, and he paid Donnelly a handsome compliment for his activity and zeal in the discharge of his duty. The worthy magistrate seemed to feel for the man, in whose welfare he had taken great interest. It was an unfortunate case, as Donnelly was on the eve of being made chief constable; by one false step he had given a death-blow to his prospects—another instance of the lamentable effects of drunkenness.

An order has been received this day by the police magistrate for an enquiry into the conduct of some of the police stationed at Carter's, Red Bank, midway between Deniliquin and Maiden's Punt. The charges are—drunkenness, disobedience of orders, and insolent conduct towards the police magistrate. The enquiry takes place on Monday, and full particulars will be sent in my next communication.

Constable Power, of the Deniliquin force, has resigned, in consequence of ill health. A brute named Brown assaulted this poor fellow while en route for Goulburn some eleven weeks since, by striking Power on the head with one of the handcuffs: this brought on inflammation of the brain, from which he has never completely recovered. The affair occurred while crossing the Billabong Creek. Brown tried to escape, but failed, and is now safely lodged in Goulburn gaol.

Police are now stationed at Maiden's Pont, at which place bi-monthly sessions are held. The locality already acknowledges the advantage of this arrangement, in the feeling of security to life and property, which has not always been the case in respect to this township. The whole district recognises a strong hand at the head of police affairs,—a very pleasing change, as our past history unfortunately proves. We may as well refer to an indisputable fact of the activity reigning in this department,—the fines during the past quarter will about cover the expenses of the whole force. This grist to the mill is, perhaps, the surest test that we did not cry "Wolf" before the time. We begin to feel ourselves as entering the pale of civilization, and trust that nought may occur to mar our progress in this direction.

Punts and Pontoons.—Punts and pontoons are the order of the day here. A bran new punt, built for Mr. Maiden, is about to be launched at Moama. It was constructed by Mr. Leonard, a ship's carpenter, late in the employ of the Murray River Navigation Company, and is said by competent judges to be the best in the colonies. Captain Cadell has highly approved of it. It is intended to ply over the Murray at Maiden's; the old punt having, by neglect of the Victoria Government, become next to worthless. Maiden offers the new boat to either of the Governments of Victoria or New South Wales on most liberal terms. His object is to insure punt accommodation to the old crossing-place at Moama. Hopwood's pontoon, a mile or so below this place, will be ready in May or June. The Deniliquin punt has changed hands; Whitehead has parted with his interest therein to Mr. Nicolson, an agent of Vaughan and Wilde's, Melbourne cattle merchants; the consideration is £900 cash, the transfer being of course subject to approval by the Government of Sydney. Messrs. Tyson contemplate erecting a bridge over the Edward for crossing sheep and cattle, near to the old Woolshed, late head station of the defunct Royal Bank Company. Rolfe and Son, at Swan-hill, have now a punt plying at that point over the Murray. Hopwood's temporary pontoon over the Campaspie is still in action. A new bridge is in course of being erected over the Campaspie, on the position of Kennedy's Punt. The Albury people are clamouring for a bridge over the Murray, at their improving township; in fact, look where we may, these desiderata are uppermost in men's thoughts—a pretty good proof that a healthy public feeling is afloat consequent upon the rapid settlement of the country in these parts.

Our Land Sales.—Our land sales at the Edward have sent a decent little sum into the Government coffers. £200 per acre for town allotments, and £10 per acre for suburbans, are not to be sneezed at these times.

The Weather.—Summer is set in, but the weather is variable—a very unusual circumstance here. Shearing is all over, and the crops may be said to be of fair averages; 2¾ lbs. seem to be the general return for each sheep.

PUBLIC ROADS.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—The House of Assembly having manifested a firm determination to economise the public resources, it is upon the score of economy that I now beg to address you. Had the subject concerned myself only I should have been silent; but since it likewise affects in no small degree an important public interest, I venture to trespass upon your columns.

It may, or not, be remembered that, last year, the surveyors of roads were refused, by the former Legislature, the allowance of one guinea per diem placed upon the Estimates for their travelling expenses. My position, as one of those holding that appointment, is consequently as follows: I am allowed (so runs the notification made to me) "£500 per annum, to include all travelling and incidental expenses connected with the office from the date of commencing duty." Nearly the first duty of a surveyor of roads is to provide himself with horses and equipment. Two horses are absolutely essential. Towards the end of last month I had one horse lame and one overridden, and was compelled to provide a third to continue the performance of my duties. It is next incumbent on a road surveyor to obtain a house near the centre of his district; but no house having been offered to me at a rental at all commensurate with my means, I have had to lodge myself in a hut neither suitable to the position I hold nor to the climate I live in. After house-rent, servants, and forage, follow in natural, and I am concerned to add, arithmetical progression. What wages now are, everywhere, every body knows. As to forage, hay, in this district, costs, even in this good season, ten shillings per cwt., and corn six shillings per bushel. As to travelling, an inn bill for a single night on the Bathurst road runs usually as under; the charge for a horse being probably enhanced by the fact of forage having to be conveyed from a considerable distance:—

	s.	d.
Supper	2	6
Wine or spirits	1	6
Bed	2	6
Breakfast	2	6
Horse, eight, nine, and more frequently ten shillings (I give the average)	9	0
Add servants	2	0
Total	19	0

As no surveyor of roads would, I presume, be extravagant enough to dine, or even to refresh his horse and himself at mid-day, I do not venture to add those items.

Now, it is not the hardship which these facts involve of which I complain, for my daily employment happens to be so congenial as to palliate much which would otherwise be far from agreeable. But, what may reasonably be urged, and what I do urge, is this, that celerity of motion and vigilant inspection being all in all to the complete performance of his duty, it cannot be right that a road surveyor should have to choose between doing less than he might, or spending more than he ought. I submit that, to vote large sums for the repair of roads, and then to clog the motions of the repairer, is no wiser than to spend money freely upon machinery, and then by way of economy, to spare oil for its main shaft. In truth, a road surveyor should have every encouragement to travel as far, and as fast, and as often as he can wish, and to hold him by the button-hole of his breeches' pocket, is to strike at the very root of his efficiency.

I have been informed that the sum of £100 has been placed upon the Supplementary Estimates of the present year, for the travelling expenses I have alluded to; but I venture to believe that, upon a fair review of the facts I have alleged, this will be deemed an inadequate allowance. I see daily how much might be done for the improvement of the great thoroughfares by the exercise of ordinary zeal and discretion, if freed by a wise liberality from the continual pressure of small pecuniary considerations, which *cannot* be disregarded; and I appeal with confidence to all who feel interested in a really economical distribution of the public funds, for an impartial consideration of the statements I have made.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
R. B. DAWSON,
Surveyor of the Western Roads.

Hartley, 10th December.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—Much complaint has been occasioned by the large sum demanded for the maintenance of the police force, and therefore it is but just that good account should be given of all monies voted for that purpose. Large or small, whichever it may be, the money should at once be applied to that for which it was intended, and not withheld for any ulterior purpose.

The Government must be unaware of the irregularity with which, in many instances in the country districts, the police receive their pay, there are abuses existing in this particular that require to be known in order to be rectified. Regularity and promptitude are the soul of business; it is to be regretted that there exists a deficiency in both.

On the gold-fields this "uncertain remuneration" is in practice and requires publicity. The police in those districts are often two or three months in arrears of pay; monthly they are supposed to receive their money, *i. e.*, during one month for that previous, and they do not receive it. Their expenditure comes to so much each month; it must be defrayed, or there exists "consequences." Some have wives and children, and must act a good example; can this be done on their expectations? They who wish to act honestly are encumbered—whose fault is it?

Either Government does not pay the money regularly, or it does so, and it is withheld by some one and for some purpose. By whom, and for what?

If the pay be excessive, decrease it; if otherwise it be sufficient, let it be a certainty.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
OCULUS.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—To a cricketer it is a fine sight to see a well-appointed eleven in the field, in costume as nearly similar as may be, and suitable to the manly pastime they are about to engage in.

It is to be hoped that our eleven will bear this in mind when the great match with Victoria comes off. Let us see no more of that half-digger, half-jockey costume which figured away in the match with the Garrison in the Domain, a week or so since.

Scarlet is a fine colour, no doubt, in the eyes of a soldier, but who ever saw such a monstrosity in the cricketing field in the course of his natural life, and that, too, on a sweltering hot day, as a bright scarlet shirt and bright scarlet cap!! By the side of this might be seen blue silk jacket and white cap, green jacket and green cap, &c., &c. This might be excused at Ballaarat, or the Ovens, but is not to be tolerated in Sydney. Without attention to costume cricket would soon be on a level with skittles, and the game lose half its charm. Another unseemly habit, and peculiarly colonial, is to keep the field without either shoes *or stockings*. This has a dirty appearance, and only tends to lower the standard of the game.

The scorers should have a small bell tent provided for them, so that they might be sheltered, and kept from the crowd always pressing on them.

It is somewhat strange that colonial players throw aside the best point in the game, that is, wicket keeper; and it is to be hoped this will not be the case on the day of the match.

Your obedient servant,
BAT.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—Do me the favor to correct an error which appeared in your issue of yesterday (22nd), in a letter signed "Pro Bono Publico," wherein I am mentioned as having "contracted with the Government for the cleansing, &c.," of the Fig-tree bathing place. I am in no way concerned in this matter—the mistake has originated on the fact of my having applied for a [illegible] which I intend to erect for public bathing, and although the application has been in the hands of the Board of Works, and other public officers, since the 2nd of August, I have never received any definite answer to it yet. Had my proposition been favourably entertained, the "protection and accommodation," now so loudly and justly called for, would, in all probability, have been by this time supplied.

I am, yours, &c.,
THOMAS LEGGATT.

109, Clarence-street, Sydney, December 23, 1856.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—In your issue of the 16th instant, you published the letter of "Chavitas," mentioning the narrow escape from drowning of a gentleman who fell off the Pyrmont steamer jetty on the night of Sunday, the 13th instant, in consequence of the absence of any handrail, and the jetty standing a distance of some 300 feet into the waters of the harbour.

It is a matter of general surprise that more accidents have not happened at this place, crowded as it frequently is, not only with passengers, but with lumber.

"Charitas" justly observes—"When one thinks of the many chances to which we are exposed, and by which the thread of life may be parted at an instant, it behoves us, in a case like this, at all events, to use such precautions as common decency and even an ordinary care for our fellow-creatures' lives should dictate to us."

The owners of the steam ferry declare they cannot afford to do anything in respect of making the approach to the steamer more safe—that the jetty is the property of Mr. Thomas S. Mort, from whom they rent it at as high a rate as they can afford to pay. I have anxiously expected that a handrail would at once have been erected by that gentleman for the preservation of human life, and can only suppose he has not seen "Charitas's" Letter.

While on the subject of the Pyrmont Steam Ferry, I may mention that it would be a great advantage to the residents at Pyrmont if Mr. Mort, or any one else, could induce the owners of the steamer to run her more regularly, and not detain her so long at the wharves between each trip.

I am Sir, your obedient servant,
AUSTRALIAN.

Sydney, 23rd December, 1856.

MY SECOND TOUR.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "OUT OF HARNESS."

Chapter V. and Last.

From Lugano we proceeded to Como, a delightful ride of about 24 miles. At Chiasso we left the Swiss, and entered the Austrian territories, when, to our surprise, we found that one of our vetturinos was without his passport. He was accordingly forbidden to proceed further, and had to retrace his steps, after having made arrangements for rejoining us on the Swiss side of the Splügen. Until then his carriage had to be driven by one or other of my sons, who all enjoyed the opportunity of showing off their dexterity as Australian whips. Our juvenile Jehus occasionally alarmed the female portion of our party by their speed and decision down some of the steep declivities we had to pass, but no accident occurred by reason of their coachmanship. On arriving at Como we took apartments at the Angelo, facing the lake, and after dinner took an hour's row on its still and lovely waters. We proceeded a sufficient distance before it became dark to obtain something like an insight into the exquisite beauty of its shores, but it was not until the next day that its full blaze of loveliness burst upon our enraptured sight. No words can convey any adequate idea of the impression such a scene produces. Pictures we have all seen in abundance of this far-famed lake, and the eye perhaps may be previously prepared by such pictures for the visual reality; but the effect upon the imagination and the feelings no one can conceive who has not ascertained it by actual experience. The most beautiful portion of the lake lies between the town of Como and the villages of Bellagio on the eastern side, and Cadenabbra on the western. We traversed this portion in a steamer which runs daily to Colico, landing at Bellagio, and waiting there for the steamer's return, which gave us about three hours to look about us. We had time to visit four villas upon the lake, of which the most remarkable was the Villa Sommariva, situated among terraces bordered with myrtle hedges, 20 feet high, and perfumed with citron groves. The villa is in fact a palace, and realizes in its apportionments, both within and without, all that the poet or novelist would desire to depict. Its distinguishing feature, however, to the traveller, is the rich collection of sculpture, which the villa contains. Among others is the celebrated Cupid and Psyche of Canova, a creation of art that, for a time, makes one regardless of the natural charms in the midst of which it is enshrined.

Mythological subjects are little to my taste, even when handled by the greatest masters of the pencil and the chisel. Leda, Danae, and Europa, with their respective lovers in the shape of a Swan, Bull, and shower of gold, are unverities to me in every sense of the word, and when the admirers of high art, show me anything of the kind in painting or sculpture, I can only exclaim, *Si mihi ostendis sic—incredulus odi*. But this fable or allegory, or whatever it may be properly called, of Cupid and Psyche, is a beautiful conception in itself, and well worthy the treatment it has received at the hands of both Christian poets and Christian artists. Looking upon the soul as the divine companion of man, but subject to the influences of his will, and, therefore, capable of being neglected or abused, until all trace of its divinity disappears, it may be said that under such circumstances, the soul is lost or banished; and that its restoration or recovery takes place when the will to which it is allied sees it in its true light, and conscious of its immortal destiny, and profound capacity of the good and true, yearns for its communion with a sympathy and affection that bind the two in an indissoluble tie. Psyche is the soul so lost and found, and Cupid the Love that yearns to take it to itself; and whether we regard Canova's work as an embodiment of this idea, or as the meeting of two devoted beings about to be mingled into one immortal spirit, it is equally suggestive to the imagination of the most refined and touching sentiment. How any one could talk about the indelicacy of such a work is to me not only marvellous but disgusting. Foul indeed must be the mind that could see in this exquisite group any thing to offend the eye or inflame the passions. I do not wonder at those, whose native air is Italian, selecting this almost Elysian spot as the one most redolent of all that gives to that delicious climate such a peculiar nerve—tranquillising and *dolce-far-niente* charm. Mario and Grisi are about to settle there, and already are pointed out to you the villas of Madame Pasta Taglioni—the celebrated dancer—to say nothing of the numerous foreigners of distinction, whose gardens and villas crowd its banks in all directions. It is as mild in winter, as it is effulgent in summer, snow seldom appearing on the hills, and then remaining only for a few hours. A spot is pointed out to you on its shores where it is said the two Plinys resided, and where the elder carried on many of his scientific researches. In the "Lady of Lyons" Bulwer makes his hero, Claude Melnotte, give a description of his imaginary palace by the lake of Como; but it is in fact an exact description, not of one, but of many villas in the same locality. We had almost forgotten the villa of D'Este, so famous as the residence for some years of the unhappy Queen of George IV., when Prince of Wales; it is now used as a barrack. Of many poetic descriptions of the Lake of Como, I select that, cited by memory, from Taylor's Philip Van Artevelde.

"Sublime, but neither bleak nor bare,
Nor misty are the mountains there,
Softly sublime—profusely fair,
Up to their summits clothed in green,
And fruitful as the vales between,
They lightly rise,
And scale the skies.
And groves and gardens still abound,
For where no shoot
Could else take root
The peaks are shelved and terraced round:—
Earthward appear in mingled growth
The mulberry and maize; above
The tressel'd vine extends to both
The leafy shade they love,
Looks out the white wall'd cottage here,
The lowly chapel rises near,
Far down the foot must roam to reach
The lovely lake and bending beach;
While chesnut green and olive gray
Chequer the steep and winding way."

After this I shall not attempt anything in the same strain myself, but will insert here a few matter of fact lines, which were composed on the spot, after our first row on the lake. It must be borne in mind that we were all very much fatigued with travelling, and much more fitted to go to bed, than make an excursion of any kind, but the desire to find ourselves actually upon the lake of which we had heard so much was too great to be resisted—and the result is as follows:—

Down the still lake the rowers rowed us,
'Twas very warm, and rather dark;
None spoke, save when the boatmen showed us
A thing or two we ought to mark;
The plashing oar grew still more lulling,
I felt I soon should fall asleep,
And even o'er the boatmen pulling
A sort of languor seem'd to creep.

In dreamy torpor on we glided,
By banks with every beauty stored,
Where Madame Pasta now resided,
And Pliny, senior, once explored;
So sound a trance did overtake us,
That when, at length, we reached the quay,
The boatmen three could scarcely wake us,
Till one cried fiercely—Who's to pay!

Such a demand had disenchanted
The seven sleepers.—*Who's to pay?*
Could cash in scenes like these be wanted,
Or asked for in so rude a way?
Yes, man is man—the *genus h̄ mo*
Is in all climes to Mammon tied;
Nor less so on the banks of Como
Than in the banks about Cheapside.

From Como we proceeded by our carriages to Lecco, where we stopped to breakfast, and rested four hours, during the hottest part of the day, viz., from 11 till 3. We took a stroll in the market-place, which was redolent of cheese in several varieties, the place and neighbourhood being famous for that article, and justly dear, in that respect, to all epicures therein. The heat and odours soon drove us back to our hotel, which we left at a quarter past 3, for Varenna, a delightful spot on the shore of Como, where we dined and slept. After dinner, we took a row upon the lake, starting at sunset and returning by moonlight, hardly knowing to which to give the preference, so exquisitely beautiful was the scene around us under the soft hues of either. "See Naples and die," is a compliment to the beauty of that city which it well merits; but without meaning any disparagement to the charms of the divine Parthenope, I would, nevertheless, say to those who have survived the sight of it—"well, as you *are* alive; don't die till you see Como." Fortunate am I to have seen both—should I ever see them again, I trust it will be when the people have become more worthy of their country; when the tyranny that oppresses it is no more; and when Italy, equally freed from demagogues and despots, is no longer a bye-word among the nations for all that is debased, corrupt, and contemptible.

From Varenna we travelled along the shores of the lake to Colico, and thence to Chiavenna, where we slept. A more delightful drive than the first portion of it it is impossible to conceive. The road is, as it were, through a succession of grottoes cut out of the rock close on the water's side, and winds most picturesquely at almost every hundred feet. The road was made for the purpose of communicating with the pass of the Stelvio, and, in addition to its other recommendation, is as level as a billiard-table, and in the hottest day cool and dustless. Chiavenna is beautifully situated, but in itself has nothing worth noting but an old castle in ruins, from part of which a very charming view of the surrounding country may be had. Here, again, as at Lugano, just as I was dropping off to sleep, I was awakened by a burst of music from a very superior band of some eighteen or twenty, who played for an hour in the court-yard, and wrapped me, for that time, in one of those delicious reveries which made me feel more than ever the force of that couplet in Lalla Rookh—

"And music, too—dear music, that can touch,
Beyond all else, the soul that loves it much."

Certainly there is something in well executed music, in its effect both upon the heart and imagination, which is overpoweringly exquisite; to me it is a sort of spiritual opiate, under the influence of which I experience, what I cannot exactly describe—but it is a state in which, as Othello says, "My soul hath her content so absolute" that nothing further seems to be wanting to the completeness of its bliss.

Our breakfast place, after leaving Chiavenna, was Campo Dolcino, which we had found described in Murray, as "in spite of its sweet sounding Italian name, but a poor village, with a poor inn, on a sad dreary grassy plain." We were agreeably disappointed at finding the inn very good, and willingly added our testimonial to that of other travellers, to its merits; for as the reputation of the continental inns is often made and marred by Murray's report of them, the good word of those who visit them is of no small consequence to the host. By the way, a somewhat ludicrous circumstance occurred here, that will always make me remember Campo Dolcino. After we had all finished breakfast, and were taking a sort of siesta, with the exception of the juveniles, who were chasing one another with some whips they had made, up came the hostess with a combined air of mystery and solemnity, to announce that my youngest son had stolen from the mantelpiece a silver candle extinguisher. Seeing the incredulity expressed in our countenances, she proceeded to state that *her* little boy, who had been waiting on us at breakfast, had seen my little boy go to the mantelpiece and pocket the extinguisher. "Nonsense," said I, blandly, but my wife, whose blood was up at this slander of her pet, brought out a positively tremendous exclamation of what was intended to convey to the woman, the idea of "How *dare* you make—," when I cut the sentence short by desiring the alleged culprit to come up stairs, which being done, the following colloquy took place between us:—

"Regy, have you been pocketing anything off the mantelpiece?"

"Lor! pa, no."

"This woman says that her child saw you take away a silver extinguisher."

"What a story! there's the extinguisher."

And there it was, sure enough, perched on the top of a very tall candle, to which, it seems, Regy had amused himself by transferring it from its previous position on a smaller one. No sooner did the woman perceive how the fact was, than she went down on her knees for mercy, hoping we would not ruin her inn by mentioning the matter, and begging forgiveness in the most abject manner. It was really painful to see the poor creature's humiliation; she became pacified at last, and even consented, at our request, to abstain from doing what she seemed rather inclined to do, to take summary vengeance upon her own darling for not being more accurate in his observations. I thought it also a fit occasion to preach a lecture to my own flesh and blood on the expediency of letting other people's things alone—even at an inn—especially an Italian one, where silver extinguishers are not over-abundant commodities.

On leaving Campo Dolcino we commenced our ascent of the Splugen, a pass which many prefer to that either of St. Gothard or the Simplon. They are all so replete with grandeur and sublimity that it is difficult to say which is the most striking. The Splugen is, perhaps, the wildest, and has the longest and greatest number of galleries, one of them being cut out of the solid rock for a distance of 1530 feet. The zig-zag windings of the road are also highly picturesque, and the view from a terrace near a bridge crossing the Medesino, where a cataract pours down over a precipice 800 feet high, is magnificent. On reaching the inn at the village of Splugen, we were again in the Swiss territories, and were rejoined by our belvurino who had been obliged to separate from us at Lugano. Leaving Splugen, we re-crossed the via Mala, and, after a charming day found ourselves in the evening once more at Coire. Next day we travelled as far as Ragatz, famous for its waters and vicinity to the baths of Pfeffers. Here we passed the following day, Sunday; all my party but myself making an excursion to visit the baths, which, according to the guide books, are situated in one of the most extraordinary and romantic spots in Switzerland. Ragatz itself is delightfully situate, and has a very excellent hotel, which, in the season, attracts a considerable number of valetudinarian visitors. Our next day's journey was to bring us to Zurich, and we started therefore very early in order to enable us to breakfast at Wallenstadt, and afterwards steam down the lake of that name. After our embarkation thereon, although it was a fine day, the breeze became rather fresh; so much so, that I should have felt somewhat more at my ease if I had not been just reading the following passage in Murray:—"The lake of Wallenstadt has the reputation of being dangerous to navigate, on account of sudden tempests; but in this respect it does not differ from other mountain lakes. In January, 1851, however, the steamer was submerged by a squall, and every soul on board, fourteen in all, perished. It was fished up from a great depth."

After this little bit of historical information—considering we were then only in 1854—I was not sorry to find ourselves at the end of the lake, and once more upon *terra firma*. The heat was very great, and our vetturini tried hard to persuade us that we had better finish our journey by steamer down the lake of Zurich, as they were doubtful whether their horses would be able to reach it that evening. As they insisted, however, on being paid all the same, we declined, and resumed our journey by land, along "the margin of fair Zurich's waters." It is indeed a fair spot—the fairest perhaps of the kind in all Switzerland. It was here that Gessner wrote his Idylls, and Zimmerman his work "On Solitude;" and Klopstock, in one of his Odes, has also commemorated its beauties. Thought I to myself, if I were disposed to pass the remainder of my days in Switzerland, my dwelling should be on the Lake of Zurich. On our way we stopped to dine at Rapperschwyl, the bridge of which place is only 12 feet broad and nearly a mile long. At Zurich we passed two nights and one day. There is nothing very remarkable about the town; but its indissoluble connection with the history of the Reformation will always make it an interesting spot. The reader need not be told that it was here where Zuingle first preached its doctrines; here also were born Gessner, Lavater, and Pestalozzi. We parted here with our two vetturini, who were very impudent because we would not give them more than 40 francs each for a *buon-mano*: one was so haughty on the subject as to refuse to accept it; but he ultimately condescended to do so on seeing our determination to give him that or nothing. He would have grumbled just as much if we had offered him 60 francs. It is a part of the vocation of the Italian vetturini never to be content. We had also to complain of some very extortionate charges on the part of the host of the hotel Baur, and departed, vowing vengeance in the shape of a "public exposure" letter to the *Times* newspaper, &c., &c., none of which threats we thought it worth while to carry into execution, though, if pen and ink had been brought us on the spot, and the Diligence for Schaffhausen had not been waiting for us, we should certainly have drawn up a very elegant sketch of our grievances.

We reached Schaffhausen in four hours, and after bespeaking beds and ordering dinner, drove down to take a peep at the celebrated falls of the Rhine. The best position from which to view them is the castle of Lauffen, which stands on a high rock overlooking the falls, and is occupied by an artist who speaks English and charges a franc for admission. After a survey of the cataract from a little pavilion perched on the edge of the cliff immediately above it, you are conducted down several flights of steps to a projecting stage of woodwork, which completely overhangs the rushing torrent, and is so near, that the spray would very soon wet one through. I had myself carried down in a chair to this spot, but the tremendous roar, and amazing swiftness of the rushing roaring torrent, was a trial of my nerves I could not very long stand. The artist who lives at this spot has a very fair collection of pictures; and generally contrives to do a little business in that way with his visitors. I brought away with me, for 40 francs each, coloured views of the Devil's Bridge, and the lake of Frau.

Next day we hired an omnibus, the diligence being full, to take us to Freyburg, in Breisgau, on the line of the Rhine railway. Our way lay through a spot called the Valley of Hell: for such is the meaning of its native name, Hollenthal; a dreary pass, through which Moreau conducted his celebrated retreat in 1796. The distance between Freyburg and Schaffhausen is only 51 miles, but we were fourteen hours in accomplishing it, from the nature of the road, which is very hilly and tedious. In one part of the pass we were brought to a standstill for nearly an hour, by the upsetting of a dray full of huge logs of timber, part of which had tumbled into the torrent on one side of the road, whilst the remainder formed a barrier that seemed to defy all attempts at removal. However, we got to Freyburg just before dark, and next day journeyed by railway to Manheim, where we arrived about four o'clock p.m. After an excellent dinner, we took a drive about the town, which looked as clean and white as if it had been just washed; we drove also through the public gardens near the Rhine, and feeling thirsty, indulged in a most grateful potation of very excellent beer, which was brought to us in the carriage in sundry capacious mugs, to which we did ample justice, and did not mind who knew it. Oh, conventionalism! how much do we suffer for thy sake! what a tight hand you keep over us! Who that has been fairly buckled to your chariot, can ever say that he is quite "out of harness?" Well; good night to Manheim, memorable for that grateful drink of beer, and—what I had almost forgotten—a very superior bottle of sparkling Hock, to celebrate the ——th anniversary of my birthday. It is not from any weakness on that score, that I do not mention my age, but as it might be a reflection upon others who are not so strong-minded, I refrain; and moreover, it is not decorous to be explicit upon matters which good breeding requires should always be kept in the dark. I never could exactly make out the reason; unless it be the extremely praiseworthy motive of deceiving others in regard to a matter on which we cannot possibly deceive ourselves.

Here we are once more on the Rhine; we have paid our fare from Manheim to Bingen, and are steaming along with the tide at about 15 miles per hour. The most beautiful part of the Rhine is between Bonn and Bingen, but Bingen itself, and its neighbourhood are well worth visiting. It is situated near some of the most celebrated vineyards, those of Johannisberg and Rudesheim not being very distant. The former is the property of Prince Metternich, and consists of about 70 acres, divided into small compartments. Some of the finest of the wines fetch £1 1s. a bottle, when it can be bought; but genuine Johannisberg is very rarely purchaseable. Great part of that which is sold as such, is from grapes which have been rejected on the estate itself, as not being up to the Johannisberg mark of perfection, in which event the juice is never permitted to enter the cellars of the chateau.

At Bingen we proceeded, per omnibus, to Kreuznach to visit an old Australian friend, who was staying there with his wife

ROBBERY OF THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

(From the Morning Chronicle, Sept. 23.)

JOHN PRATT, a young man of 17 years of age, who had been remanded, but admitted to bail, upon a charge of having stolen a sum of £98 10s., belonging to the Chartered Bank of Australasia, in which establishment he had been employed as junior clerk, was further examined before Mr. Alderman Carter, at the Mansion-house.

Mr. Mullens, solicitor to the Committee of Bankers for the Prevention of Forgeries and Frauds, again attended for the prosecution; and Mr. Lewis, jun., appeared on behalf of the prisoner.

The evidence taken at the former examination, which was to the effect that the prisoner absconded with the money, and was apprehended by Russell, a detective officer, at a brothel, when only 11s. were found in his possession, having been read,

William Withers, who had been twice summoned to appear and give evidence, and who neglected to attend the last examination, was sworn and said: I am the keeper of a brothel at No. 1, Bath-buildings, City-road. On the morning of the 4th instant the prisoner was at my house. He came there late on the Wednesday night or early the following morning, and remained till the Sunday, when the officer apprehended him. I did not change a £5 note for him. He showed me a £20 note, and asked me if I could get it changed. I then went with him in a cab to the Bank of England, when he left me and went into the Bank. When he came out I asked him whether he had changed it, and he replied that he had got gold for it. During the time he stayed at my house he was almost continually in my company and that of women and others belonging toit. He treated us in a carriage to Epping Forest, and afterwards to Barnet fair. He gave money to a girl named Davis, to buy a silk dress, a bonnet, and a pair of boots.

Mr. Mullens: Did not your wife, who accompanied you to the forest, have any of this money?—Witness: No.

Mr. Mullens: Did not she come out in a new dress for Barnet fair?—Witness: No; but the prisoner paid all the expenses.

Mr. Mullens: During the time he was in your house did you see any other bank notes in his possession besides the one for £20 which he changed?—Witness: No, I did not.

Mr. Mullens: Will you swear that?—Witness: Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lewis: I did not receive from the prisoner a £20 note for the purpose of getting it changed by one of my tradesmen. I have seen the £20 note produced in the prisoner's possession. It is the one he changed at the Bank of England. He took it from his pocket-book, which contained a lot more bits of paper.

Mr. Lewis: What did you suppose the lot more bits of paper consisted of, were they the same description of paper as this note?—Witness: No.

Mr. Lewis: Did he not take this note from off a roll of notes?—Witness: No; they appeared to me to be like letters.

Mr. Lewis: Were they clean looking letters?—Witness: I did not notice that.

Mr. Lewis: Are you the landlord of this brothel?—Witness: Yes.

Mr. Lewis: When you saw a boy of 17 come into your house with bank notes, did you not make some inquiries respecting either him or his money?—Witness: No; I made no particular inquiries. We had plenty of drink, he paying for it. He lent me 10s. to get my watch out of pledge. He did not lend me a sovereign.

Mr. Lewis: How was it that he came to treat your wife to the forest?—Witness: He was taking the other women out, and asked me and my wife to go with him. He paid for the drag, and all other expenses.

Mr. Lewis: Why was he to treat you and your wife?—Witness: He said he had come up from the country, and wanted to go out for a day's ride.

Mr. Lewis: Have you paid him back the 10s. that you borrowed of him?—Witness: No. I did not deny him when the officer came to take him into custody.

Russell (the officer): Your wife denied that the prisoner was there. You were for two hours in an adjoining room, and heard my voice when I asked for the prisoner.

Alderman Carter: A fellow of this description is capable of doing anything.

Mr. Lewis: Did the prisoner not spend £28 in your house in two days?—Witness: No; he was with another female before he came to my house.

Mr. Lewis: Did he breakfast with you and your wife and the prostitutes in your house?—Witness: No; he breakfasted with the female who slept with him.

Mr. Lewis: Do you mean to swear that he did not breakfast upstairs with two prostitutes?—Witness: The first morning he did, but the other morning he breakfasted with me and my wife and several prostitutes as well.

Mr. Lewis: Did he not complain of being robbed of £2 the following morning after he arrived at your house?—Witness: Yes; but I did not persuade him to stay. I went with him to hire the drag.

Mr. Lewis: As he had plenty of money, I daresay you thought him a very nice young man to stay in your brothel?—Witness: I thought nothing of the kind; but he was very free with his money, and used to treat us all to drink and everything else [sensation].

Mr. Lewis: You are a big hulking man; are you in any business?—Witness: Yes; I am a fancy leather worker.

Mr. Lewis: Where do you carry on your business?—Witness: At home.

Mr. Lewis: In this brothel?—Witness: Yes.

Mr. Lewis: Who did you work with last?—Witness: I have worked at home for shops.

Mr. Lewis: What was the last shop you supplied?—Witness: Mr. Beaumont's at Islington.

Mr. Lewis: How long ago?—Witness: I took some work home on Saturday night.

Mr. Lewis: Of what value?—Witness: It was repairs, which came to 7s. 6d.

Mr. Lewis: Do you mean to say—be cautious—that you have not seen £70 worth of notes since this boy has been in custody—notes which he had in his possession when he came to your brothel?—Witness: I have not.

Mr. Lewis: Have you not spoken to Harriet Davis about them?—Witness: Yes.

Mr. Lewis: What made you deny this young man being in the house?—Witness: I did not deny him.

Officer: When I went there I took a constable with me and told him to look under the bed, immediately upon which the witness said, "Oh, yes, he (prisoner) is upstairs." He had previously been denied by the witness's wife, and the witness heard the denial.

Mr. Lewis: Was not a flash man of the name of Davis sent for directly the prisoner was taken into custody?—Witness: No: no such thing.

Mr. Lewis: On the Sunday morning when the prisoner was apprehended did you not go to a public-house and fetch a flash man?—Witness: No; I went to two or three public-houses before he was taken into custody to get some brandy. At last I got some, but I was obliged to tell the landlord that it was for a case of cholera, otherwise I should not have been able to procure it [sensation].

Mr. Lewis: Then you did not mind telling a lie?—Witness: No, but I never tell wilful lies.

Alderman Carter: What do you call that but a wilful lie?

Witness: I knew I could not get the brandy unless I said it was for a case of cholera [sensation].

Mr. Lewis: This man deserves, upon his own confession, to be indicted.

Mr. R. F. R. Glen, one of the cashiers in the Issue Department of the Bank of England, said: On the 4th instant the £20 note produced was brought to the Bank and changed by me for gold. It has the name of "William Withers (the last witness), No. 1, Bath-buildings, City-road," on it.

Mr. H. M. Young, clerk in the Bank of Australasia, identified the initials "J. P." on the note to be in the handwriting of the prisoner.

Cross-examined: I believe it was the prisoner's habit to put his initials upon all notes that passed through his hands.

Harriet Davis was then called, and examined by Mr. Mullens: I live at No. 1, Bath-buildings, City-road. I have been summoned to-day to produce a £50 note and a £20 note, which are alleged to have been given to me by the prisoner. I cannot produce them. I never saw them, and I know nothing of them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lewis: I never even saw the £20 note which the prisoner is said to have changed. When Russell, the officer came, the prisoner was in my room. I swear that I never had any conversation with the keeper of the brothel about £70 worth of notes. When Russell was outside my room I did not see £70 of notes in the prisoner's possession. I persuaded him all I could to give up the notes to the officer if he had them.

Mr. Lewis: Did you not tell the officer that you saw the prisoner burn the notes?—Witness: No, not the notes. I said that I saw him place some papers under the kettle which was on the fire at the time.

Mr. Lewis: Upon your oath did you not tell me in my office that the prisoner had burnt them?—Witness: No, I said "papers," not "notes." I saw him place some papers which were in an envelope, under the kettle, but what they were I do not know. The prisoner wrote to me from Newgate to go to you—he wished me to see you.

Mr. Lewis: Did I talk to you about anything except the £70 worth of notes?—Witness: No.

Mr. Lewis: Did I not tell you that you had got them?—Witness: Yes; but I denied it.

Mr. Lewis: Will you swear that you did not tell me that the prisoner burnt the notes in your presence?—Witness: I do.

Mr. Lewis: Did you tell the poor woman (the prisoner's mother) that he burnt the notes in your presence?—Witness: No, I said "papers." I never said "notes." Two other girls were in the room at the time he put the papers under the kettle.

Mr. Lewis: Now, be cautious; do you mean to say that the notes were burnt at all to your knowledge?—Witness: I could not say.

Mr. Lewis: Are they not in possession of a man intact as they were?—Witness: Not to my knowledge.

Mr. Lewis: Was it not proposed by you to put these very £70 worth of notes under the bed-post?—Witness: That is false. When the officer apprehended the prisoner, three girls, Matilda, Ellen, and Betsey, were in the room, as well as myself. I do not know their other names. When we went for a drive to North Woolwich, the prisoner asked me to accompany him to Paris.

Mr. Lewis: Do you mean to swear that you did not tell Mr. Mullens and myself that the prisoner burnt the notes?—Witness: The prisoner asked me to be true, and I was true.

Mr. Lewis: Did you not tell Mr. Mullens that you tried to get them out of the fire with a poker!—Witness: I said "papers." I took the poker and tried to get them out of the fire. The prisoner when he put the papers under the kettle said to me, "Don't frighten yourself, Harriet, dear, I'm all right now if you will be true;" and I said I would be true [laughter]. Mr. and Mrs. Withers, and the other girls and myself used to go out riding together. The prisoner "stood" about £3 or £4 worth of brandy whilst he was at the brothel. He used to drink lots of neat spirit out of a tumbler, and I used to ask him how he could drink so much brandy. I had about £10 of him in two days. He bought me two new dresses, a visite, a cloak, and a hat—one of these "flop" ones [laughter].

Mr. Goodman (chief clerk): Have you given us your right name?

Witness: Yes; my name is Davis.

Officer: She gave me the name of Davidson.

Mr. Lewis: Did not the prisoner complain of being robbed at this brothel?

Witness: No, we thought he was a gentleman who had money left him, which he was squandering away. I did not rob him of the £2. It must have been the girl he slept with before he became attached to me. (Laughter.) He stood a shillingsworth of brandy, and said he should like to stay with me, and I of course had no objection. The girl that robbed him did not belong to our regular establishment. She was only a casual visitor, but I am a regular lodger there.

Mr. Mullens: That is the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Lewis: I cannot resist this case going for trial, whatever may ultimately become of it.

The depositions were then read over and signed by the witnesses, and the prisoner was committed for trial, but liberated upon bail.

A SLAVE BARRACOON.

A PORTUGUESE merchant, named Rasilio de Cunha Reis, has been apprehended in New York, charged with being engaged in the slave traffic. The affidavit on which the above arrest was effected was made by Andrew Wilson, one of the crew of the Altivie, belonging to Reis. Wilson's statement, which we take from the *New York Times*, is as follows:—"I arrived in Boston in July, 1855, from a three years' whaling voyage. The money in which I had been paid off—as the wages of sailors generally do—soon disappeared, and I was obliged to go again to sea. I engaged as seaman on board the schooner Mary E. Smith; the captain told me the vessel was going to Montevideo, South America. We were not many days out before I discovered that the destination of the vessel had been misrepresented to me, and that, instead of going to South America, she was bound to the Coast of Africa, on a slaving expedition. I found that the same imposition had been practised upon nearly all the crew; the second mate among the rest was imposed upon. The captain tried to smooth the deception over—said he was obliged to take this course, otherwise it would be nearly impossible to make out a crew. As the best satisfaction he could offer, he promised us all good wages. This latter proffer acted as a salve to most, for the pay promised seemed fabulous in amount. The agreement with ordinary seamen was 600 dollars to go to the coast of Africa, and thence to Cuba, from which place the passage of each would be paid home; in addition to this, each was to have the privilege of taking two negroes to Cuba to sell. Sailor that I was, I had too much of the New England blood in my veins to sell myself to engage in the slave traffic; as I was situated, however, I could do nothing else but seemingly acquiesce; the second mate, I ascertained, felt as I did. Before reaching the coast of Africa some lumber on board was converted into a slave-deck, and everything prepared for the negroes' reception. Great care was taken to keep out of the way of vessels. There were several kinds of flags on board, of different countries, to hoist as was deemed most judicious. Guns and munitions for defence were on board, to use in case of attack or other emergency. The Mary E. Smith anchored at Cape Padron, on the coast of Africa, and immediately set about getting a cargo of slaves. Before the entire cargo was taken on board, the second mate and myself deserted from the ship and went to a slave factory or barracoon, as it is generally called, eight miles south of Cape Padron; we here represented that the cause of our desertion was cruel treatment from the captain of the vessel we had left. The Mary E. Smith soon sailed, and it was lucky that in the case of the mate and myself principle overcame avarice, for the schooner, as I have since learnt, was subsequently captured by a Brazilian man of war, off Brazil, where the captain and crew are at present imprisoned. The barracoon where the mate and I were received was under the charge of a Mr. Farre, who was employed as the agent of a large merchant in Lisbon, Portugal. Shortly after my arrival here the mate died. I tarried there two months and a half, and during this time had full opportunity to learn the manner in which the traffic in negroes is carried on. This barracoon, like all other barracoons on the coast of Africa, is situated in a spot as little liable to observation from the sea as possible; this is to prevent the detection of the locality by cruising vessels along the coast; the barracoon was a roughly constructed affair, and comprised two apartments, one for the negro males and the other for the women and children; each apartment was over four hundred feet long, by thirty feet wide, with a space intervening of about seventy-five feet. Each structure was raised somewhat from the ground, to prevent damage from the inundations to which the land near the sea shore is liable. The sides and roofs were thatched. In the two buildings I was told there were sometimes 1000 negroes. The number depends upon the luck of getting in a stock, and the frequency of slavers touching on the coast. The way the negroes are obtained is by a regular system of traffic. Persons are trained to it, who do nothing else but forage the country and steal negroes. They bring them to the barracoons and receive in exchange beads, calico, brass bracelets, old muskets, or rum. The price allowed for a stout, ablebodied negro is about 8 dollars, and for women and children from 3 to 4 dollars, payable in goods. No children are brought less than six years of age. Such is the infatuation for ornaments and strong rum that parents sell their own children to the slave-factors, and husbands their own wives. The negroes, during their stay at the barracoon, are kept chained in gangs of from eight to twelve. An iron clasp is placed around the neck of each negro, and chains attached to these clasps; the parties are linked together. They make the negroes work, but keep them chained together while at work. The work they have to do, however, is trifling. At this place the nearest water was three miles off, and it was no small labour to bring the water necessary for drink. Beans, rice, and maddock was the principal food given the negroes. The latter is a root that grows there, and it is made into a sort of soup; no one but a negro could eat it. Within a day or two after being brought to the barracoon the negroes are branded. Each barracoon has its own peculiar brand mark, and chooses its place for impressing the brand. The more usual place is on the right breast. Sometimes it is on one of the arms or the back, or one of the thighs. The instrument of branding is always the same, a heated iron, with the brand stamp cut in it, like a post-office stamp. During the time I was there I tried to get away, to go to St. Paul de Loando, where I might see the American consul; but the agent would not allow me to leave the barracoon. Although he received me kindly at first, he afterwards changed his manner. He was a very dark sly Spaniard, and it was impossible to get his confidence. One would not think of confiding anything to him. I saw he evidently regarded me with suspicion, and I only sought to avert his anger. I knew, if provoked, he would as soon make away with men as he would with a negro. He went heavily armed, and while I was there shot one negro dead for disobedience of his orders. At the end of two months and a half, a slave-ship came to Cape Padron, some eight miles above, and her captain and some men came to the barracoon, to buy a cargo of negroes. This slaver was the Altivie, from New York. A cargo of 400 negroes was bargained for; the price paid for the men, those in the best condition, was sixty dollars; for the women and children was paid from thirty dollars to forty dollars each. Mr. Farre arranged with Captain Mishes, of the Altivie, to have me go with the captain. It was not at my solicitation, although I was anxious to get away. My hope was that I might get off in an English cruising vessel. As it was, I did not venture to make any show of opposition, but went on board the vessel and entered upon duty as a seaman. The Altivie was a schooner of 150 tons, well built, and a fast sailer. The negroes were quickly stowed on board; the major part were compactly huddled in the hold. Accommodations on deck were afforded for the women and children. There was here fresh air, but the condition of those in the hold was awful. They had to lie in spoon fashion, and were not permitted to stir out. A tolerable supply of food was afforded, but water was sparingly dealt out. The vessel directed its course to Cuba; it anchored at Santa Nearia, a desert island; during the passage one hundred of the negroes died. The vessel was forty days reaching this island; here they sold the negroes to parties from Cuba, who were there in a vessel awaiting a cargo. Some prime fellows fetched three hundred dollars each. Immediately after the sale the Altivie was set on fire and burnt; the vessel lay there eight days; meanwhile the captain went over to Trinidad, to get a passage to the United States for himself and crew, but as the charge for the passports was six thousand dollars, he concluded to go without them. I heard there that a great deal of money had been made out of passport money, the whole matter being very handsomely systematised for the purpose. The captain finally arranged with the captain of the brig William Heath to bring the crew on to New York, at which port we landed on the 24th of May last."

GUARDS DINNER ABSENTEES.

(From Punch.)

VARIOUS significant absences were observed at the dinner to the Guards, in the Surrey Gardens. Some of these might have been less sarcastically remarked upon, had the committee thought proper to read the notes of apology which were transmitted from certain distinguished quarters. We have been favoured with copies of some of the documents in question, and print them as mere matter of justice:—

"Lord Cardigan presents his compliments to Mr. Sams, and very much regrets that a round of public dinners, giving to himself by his dependents, will prevent his dining with the Guards on Monday, and exhibiting to them the coat and inexpressibles in which he had the pleasure of winning the battle of Balaklava. But his Lordship sends the spurs which he used during his return from that exploit, and not even one of the envious carpers at his laurels will be able to deny that those articles have undergone hard service.

"P.S. He wonders that Mr. Sam's good taste will allow him to keep in his window the picture of such a person as Lord Lucan."

"The Earl of Lucan has received Mr. Sams's circular, and begs to intimate that he shall not attend the dinner to the Guards. The practice of making an undue fuss about the private soldier, who, in doing his best, merely does that which he is hired to do, appears to Lord Lucan to be highly detrimental to the interests of the service. Besides, the Earl has no confidence in the committee, who appear to be chiefly members of an inferior class of society, and he has no guarantee that disrespectful toasts, reflecting on those who are supposed to have caused the unavoidable misfortunes of the late war, may not be introduced. The Lord Mayor may be a respectable man, but real Lords ought not to be asked to associate with annuals.

"P.S. He is surprised that Mr. Sams should decorate (?) the corner of St. James's Street with a likeness of such an individual as Lord Cardigan."

"Mr. Filder's compliments to Mr. Sams, and certainly will not come to the dinner which it is proposed to give to the Guards. He believes that the affair will end disastrously, as it is most preposterous to believe that provision can be made for supplying 2000 men with meat, drink, and tobacco, for a whole evening, at so short a notice as one month. He would suggest the postpostment of the dinner until the summer of 1858, by which time the committee might, if they availed themselves of Mr. Filder's assistance, be able to make the necessary arrangements. But he must decline being party to any ill-considered attempt, as the comfort of British soldiers ought not to be risked in the hands of incompetency."

BIRDS AND BURDENS.—Whether it is the heat of the weather, or any other influence, we will not pretend to say, but there has certainly been an unusual oddness lately about some of the advertisements. Among others, we have an announcement headed. "First Class Fowls and Eggs from the Same," which proceeds to talk about all sorts of strange birds, including "Buenos Ayrean ducks," and at last reaches a sort of climax in the words—"Fowls by Baily, 2s.; by post, 2s. 1d." How the fowls can be "by Baily" it is very difficult to understand, unless Baily is the name of some remarkable bird whose progeny is popular. We are happy to find these fowls so cheap as to be sold for two shillings, though we are a little astonished to hear that they can be sent "by post" for an extra penny. We know that all kinds of things may be sent through the Post-Office, but the idea of enclosing a fowl in an envelope and thrusting him into a box, after putting a Queen's Head upon him—to say nothing of the processes of stamping, sorting, and all the other arrangements incidental to transmission by post—is, to say the least of it, rather a novel one. It is to be hoped that a letter-carrier is not often burdened with "Fowls by Baily," or any other member of the feathered tribe; for we can scarcely conceive anything more difficult of delivery. We can understand the sending of "winged words" in the shape of correspondence, but we do not know that fowls ought to be allowed to creep in under such a category.—*Punch.*

AN INDIGESTION.—Old Squire H—— was a very successful and substantial farmer in an interior town in Massachusetts; and a more amazing eater never lived in any interior town anywhere. And especially much did he eat when fresh pork was to be his nourishment. Well, at a certain time, one of his hogs had been killed. The next morning there was fresh pork for breakfast, and the old man ate most wondrously. In the course of the forenoon he ate his luncheon, consisting of bread and butter, mince pie, and cheese. At noon his dinner consisted of fresh pork, pickles, mince pie, and the usual accompaniments. His afternoon's luncheon was like that of the forenoon. When he came home to supper, his favourite dish had not been prepared as part of that meal. The old man fretted and scolded till fresh pork was added to the substantials. He ate voraciously, as usual. In the evening he toasted some cheese, buttered and ate it. Just before going to bed he roasted a couple of apples, and ate them. In the night he was taken with a severe colic. The doctor was with him till morning, and nearly wrought a miracle in saving the old man's life. The next day Bolles W——, one of his neighbours, went in to condole with the "old Squire." "Faithful Bolles," said the old worthy, "I had like to have died last night. I'll never eat another roasted apple as long as I live. I never did love them very well, and last night I ate only two, and they nearly killed me." Bolles never told his story without laughing.—*New York Messenger.*

BESSEMER'S IRON-MAKING PROCESS.—The Staffordshire correspondent of the *Engineer*, of Friday, the 19th instant, gives the particulars of an experiment made by the direction of the Messrs. Barker, the managing partners of the Chillington Company, of Wolverhampton. He says:—"On Tuesday last a piece of one of the bars made at Woolwich from iron refined by Bessemer's process was heated and rolled out to a thin sheet at one of the Wolverhampton Mills. With a view to its being rolled yet thinner, the sheet was then doubled, again heated and again rolled, when it came out duplicate pieces of No. 23 guage, 12 inches long by about 4 inches wide. These were then annealed in the manner customary in the finishing of sheets so thin, and when cold were submitted to the following very severe test. They were taken to a tobacco-box maker in the same town, and, still cold, were punched out to the required shape for such an article. Operated upon first lengthwise and then across, the resistance was the same—perfect. It seemed as ductile as a piece of good block tin. In the words of the workman conducting the operation, 'It was as tough as leather.' The box was completed and the burnishing tools applied, when a polish was produced that if the process had been continued a little while longer would have 'equalled,' the operator said, 'the polish of steel.' 'A better bit of iron,' this man said, 'I never worked.' The heating that the iron went through in Wolverhampton was not calculated to improve its quality in any great degree, as all must be aware who are familiar with the process of making plates of a very thin guage—for the heat imparted is only about red heat. 'From this test,' said the intelligent foreman before quoted, 'I am satisfied that the iron refined by Mr. Bessemer's process requires only rolling for the developing of the fibre.'"

EXTRAORDINARY REVELATION.—An extensive company, having their head-quarters within a circuit of 100 miles from this city, and who are engaged in large industrial speculations in the west of Scotland, had in their employment for ten years past a manager of one of the departments of their business in whom they placed not a little confidence. This excellent servant, however, recently "shuffled off this mortal coil," and as he was considerably respected, his masters, with a degree of liberality and benevolence which was most exemplary, paid great attention to his remains, and were themselves at the expense of the funeral rites, which were conducted in a most respectable manner. The deceased had a salary of £130 a year, and lived in a plain, comfortable style. It so happens, however, that out of this annual income he has contrived to amass and leave to his representatives the insignificant sum of £20,000!!! We understand the company have seen fit to arrest the money pending certain proceedings.—*Glasgow Daily Press.*

EXTENSIVE FORGERY OF BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.—At the Police Office, Birmingham, on Saturday, 6th September, Edward Chater, printer and engraver, Sma'lbrook-street, and Sarah, his wife, were brought up on remand before the mayor and magistrates, charged with having in their possession a large number of forged £5 Bank of England notes. Mr. Denton, from the office of Messrs. Freshfield, solicitors to the Bank of England, attended to watch the proceedings; and Mr. Kimberley, appeared for the prisoners. On the case being called, Mr. Kimberley applied for a remand, in order that the prisoners might obtain the professional services of Mr. John Smith for their defence. The magistrates, however, decided to proceed with the case. Inspector Glossop stated that on Thursday morning last, about half-past eight o'clock, he visited a house occupied by the prisoners in No. 9 Court, Smallbrook-street, in company with detectives Dutton and Kelly. The house contains two rooms. In the lower room the officers found the female prisoner. Witness asked her where her husband was, when she replied, "Up-stairs." He immediately went up stairs, but Chater was not there. There was a bed in the room, and near the window a copper-plate printing-press. Witness also found five number plates, five blank plates, a number of sheets of paper damped for printing, engravers' tools, inks, sheets of copper and brass, stencil patterns for marking sacks, and other articles used in the trade. The number plates corresponded with the forged bank-notes afterwards found by detective Dutton. The date upon the notes also corresponded with the plates, being "London, 14th January, 1856." Witness took possession of the articles named, and on proceeding down stairs he said to Mrs. Chater, "Why, your husband is not upstairs, madam." She replied, "I did not tell you that; I said he had gone out." Witness then said, "I will wait until he returns," on which the prisoner fainted. After remaining about half an hour in the house witness proceeded to the Malt Shovel public-house, and after watching some time, saw Chater coming from Edgbaston-street towards his own house. The prisoner passed the court in which he resided, and witness then ran out, laid hold of him, and said, "I want you, Ned; why you are going by your own door!" He replied, "I was only going to get a glass; somebody told me you were there." Witness then took him into the house, showed him the number plates and notes, and charged him with forging the notes. The prisoner said he knew nothing about it, and that somebody must have brought the notes there, as they were not in the house when he left a short time previously. In cross-examination Inspector Glossop stated that the notes were not in a finished state; they required rolling, and there was no watermark upon them. In all other respects they were complete. In reply to the Mayor, the witness said he believed there was all the necessary apparatus on the premises for completing the notes. Detective Dutton deposed that he accompanied the last witness, and in the room upstairs found 104 forged Bank of England notes. The notes were spread out on a board for drying, and covered with mill-boards and paper. They appeared to have been recently printed. There were 22 £5 notes, marked 1-U 74,162; 21 marked 1-U 64,142, 19 marked 1-Y 93,186, 22 marked 1-N 92,162, and 20 marked 1-U 64,262. Chater's address cards, showing that he carried on the business of an engraver and printer, were likewise found; and at the request of the witness he produced his rent-books, from which it appeared that he had occupied the premises about seven years. Detective Kelly gave some corroborative evidence, and Mr. Francis B. Farrar, from the Branch Bank of England, proved that the whole of the notes produced were forgeries. Mr. Kimberley produced a certificate of the prisoners' marriage, and applied for the release of the female prisoner, on the ground that she had acted under the influence and control of her husband. The magistrates acceded to the application, and Mrs. Chater was discharged. Chater was then cautioned in the usual manner, and in his defence said, "I don't know anything at all about it." He was committed for trial at the ensuing Warwick assizes.

MODERN MAGIC.—I called the other day upon a pretty woman, whom I found in a state of melancholy. "I feel quite sad," she said, "I had been reading some fairy tales yesterday, and I dreamt, all last night, of those delightful godmothers who overwhelm you with precious gifts—such as Prince Lutin's cap of roses, which made him invisible—Prince Loulou's ring, which made him so charming that no woman could resist him; and I awoke quite discouraged to find myself once more fallen into the prose of actual life." "I see," was my reply, "you have not your eyes sufficiently about you. The prodigies you speak of are constantly being reproduced in our own time. You have only to tell the people who come to see you that you are niece, cousin, or goddaughter to a man high in office, and you will soon see how much beauty and wit the discovery will immediately add to the stock of those gifts you already possess; you will see how much admiration and flattery will be lavished upon you. And, unlike the girls in the fairy tales, you will have no occasion to be really the goddaughter—to say that you are will be sufficient. I know a man who is a brute and a clown by birth and education; clumsily made, and as great a fool as it is possible to be. Well! when this fellow puts on his finger a certain ring, decorated with a large pebble, of the species they call diamond—he becomes witty, well-bred, handsome, and an amusing companion—at least people regard him as such. Whenever I wish to make myself invisible, I have a certain old hat, rusty and napless, which I put on as Prince Lutin put on his cap of roses. To this I add a certain seedy paletot. Lo, and behold! I become immediately invisible. Not a being in the street sees, recognises, or speaks to me!"—*Alphonse Karr.*

THE BATTLE OF OSSAWATOMIE.—A New York paper gives the following account of this battle, derived from a party of prisoners captured by the pro-slavery party:—The town of Ossawatomie was composed of from thirty to forty houses, and was a thriving place before the Kansas difficulties, and had a population of about two hundred. It is situated immediately between the forks of a branch of the Osage river and the Pottawatomie river. The distracted state of the country had occasioned an almost total desertion of the town by the families living in it, and at the time of the fight it was occupied by about fifty armed Free State men and a few women and children. At six o'clock on last Saturday morning, just after sunrise, a pro-slavery party of about 400 men, under General Reid, made their appearance before the town, having in their command a piece of artillery, and most of them mounted. They had made a forced march of thirty or forty miles from their camp on Bull Creek. As soon as the Free State men descried the pro-slavery force, they put themselves under command of Captains Brown and Updegall, formerly of Ohio, and sought shelter in a growth of underbrush about three hundred yards distant from the town. The pro-slavery force maintained their ground at about half a mile, and commenced firing with their cannon, which was loaded with grape and cannister shot and slugs. They had an advantageous position, and each discharge of the gun raked the ambush of the free State force with fearful effect. One of our informants states that he saw three of his comrades fall at once; still they returned as brisk a fire as they could, and succeeded in wounding several of their enemies. After some ten or a dozen discharges from the artillery, a company of about eighty of the pro-slavery force dismounted from their horses, and having surrounded the place of retreat, made a charge and completed the entire rout of the free State men, several of whom, in attempting to cross the stream along which the fight raged, were shot in the water, and were either instantly killed or so badly wounded as not to be able to save themselves from death by drowning. One of our informants states that he saw the body of Captain Brown in the water. He knew it was him by his coat and hat. He thinks there is no doubt of his being killed. Seven of the free State men were captured, after which the town was set on fire and entirely destroyed. In marching back to the camp on Bull Creek, the prisoners were subjected to very cruel treatment, and two of them, the one named Williams and the other Dutch Charley, were taken out of the camp and shot by their infuriated enemies. The latter was a Hungarian who had fought under Kossuth, and since his removal to this country had lived in Kansas, and taken a very active part with the Free State party. He was present at the battle of Black Jack, and after the capture of the pro-slavery party was appointed to guard the prisoners, one of whom was a man named Coleman. This Coleman was at the battle of Ossawatomie, and after the capture of the Free State men recognised Dutch Charley. He demanded that Dutch Charley be delivered up to him, and taking him out shot him dead. Frederick Brown, son of Captain Brown, was also killed. He was one of the picket-guards of the Free State camp at Ossawatomie, and being surprised he was shot through the heart by a preacher named Martin White. After being killed, and while lying on the ground, with the mouth relaxed and open in death, another shot was fired down his throat.

COUNTRY LAND SALES—1857.

On WEDNESDAY, 4th JANUARY, at eleven o'clock.

At the Police Office, Grafton.

CLARENCE (Country Lots).—On and near the Clarence River, between 3 and 6 miles north-easterly from Grafton: Lot 1, 44 acres; lot 2, 49 acres; lot 3, ditto; lot 4, 56 acres; lot 5, 63 acres; lot 6, 52 acres 2 roods; lot 7, 49 acres; lot 8, 42 acres; lot 9, 43 acres 3 roods; lot 10, 49 acres; lot 11, 52 acres 2 roods; lot 12, 50 acres; lot 13, 45 acres; lot 14, 44 acres; lot 15, 45 acres; lot 16, 48 acres; lot 17, 52 acres; lot 18, 49 acres; lot 19, 49 acres; lot 20, 47 acres; lot 21, 46 acres; lot 22, 51 acres; lot 23, 53 acres; lot 24, 55 acres; lot 25, 66 acres; lot 26, 61 acres; lot 27, 75 acres; lot 28, 61 acres; lot 29, 62 acres; lot 30, 60 acres; lot 31, 65 acres; lot 32, 60 acres; lot 33, 64 acres; lot 34, 61 acres; lot 35, 56 acres; lot 36, 48 acres; lot 37, 52 acres 2 roods; lot 38, 43 acres 1 rood; lot 39, 41 acres 2 roods; lot 40, 47 acres 1 rood; lot 41, 35 acres 3 roods. Upset price, £1 per acre.

On MONDAY, JANUARY 5th, at Eleven o'clock.

AT THE CROWN LANDS' OFFICE, CARCOAR.

BATHURST (Town Lots).—At Cowra: Lots 1 to 11, 2 roods each lots 12 to 16, 1 acre each; lots 17 to 22, 2 roods each; lots 23 to 27, 1 acre each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

GEORGIANA (Suburban Lots).—Village Reserve, Longswamp: Lot 28, 5 acres 3 roods, 12 perches; lots 29 to 31, 6 acres 2 roods 37 perches. Upset price, £2 10s. per acre.

AT THE CROWN LANDS' OFFICE, MUDGEE.

WELLINGTON (Town Lots).—Lots 1 to 11, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

WELLINGTON (Suburban Lots).—At Mudgee: Lot 12, 3 acres 29 perches; lot 13, 3 acres 32 perches; lot 14, 3 acres 1 rood 6 perches; lot 15, 5 acres 2 roods 12 perches; lot 16, 4 acres 32 perches; lot 17, 3 acres 32 perches; lot 18, 2 acres 1 rood 24 perches; lot 19, 3 acres 32 perches; lot 20, 2 acres 1 rood 24 perches; lot 21, 3 acres 32 perches; lot 22, ditto; lot 23, 2 acres 1 rood 24 perches. At Burrundulla Flat: Lots 24 and 25, 32 acres each; lots 26 and 27, 34 acres each; lot 28, 32 acres; lots 29 to 31, 40 acres each; lot 32, 45 acres; lots 33 to 40, 30 acres each. Upset price, £1 and £3 per acre.

AT THE CROWN LANDS' OFFICE, SHOALHAVEN.

ST. VINCENT (Suburban Lots).—Wandrawandian Reserve, Jervis Bay: Lot 1, 35 acres; lot 2, 30 acres. At Nowra: Lot 3, 14 acres 2 roods 27 perches; lot 4, 14 acres 1 rood; lot 5, 5 acres 2 roods 10 perches; lot 6, 2 acres 2 rood; lot 7, 6 acres 1 rood 20 perches; lot 8, 2 acres 2 roods; lot 9, ditto; lot 10, 6 acres 2 roods 36 perches. Drawandian Reserve: Lot 11, 22 acres; lot 12, 38 acres; lot 13, 37 acres. At Nowra: Lots 14 to 32, 1 acre each; lots 33 and 34, 2 acres 2 roods each; lots 35 to 39, 1 acre each; lots 40 to 43, 2 acres 2 roods each. Upset price, £1, £2, £2 10s., £3, and £4 per acre.

On TUESDAY, JANUARY 6th, at 11 o'clock.

AT THE CROWN LANDS' OFFICE, PORT MACQUARIE.

MACQUARIE (Town Lots).—Town of Port Macquarie: Lots 1 to 17, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

MACQUARIE (Suburban Lots).—At Port Macquarie: Lots 19 to 23, 1 acre 2 roods each; lot 24, 1 acre 4 perches. At Wingham: Lot 25, 1 acre 2 roods 19 perches; lot 26, 1 acre 1 rood 36 perches; lot 27, 1 acre 2 roods 16 perches; lot 28, 1 acre 3 roods 14 perches; lot 29, 2 acres 28 perches; lot 30, 2 acres 2 roods; lot 31, 2 acres 2 roods 24 perches; lot 32, 2 acres 3 roods 38 perches; lot 33, 2 acres 3 roods 10 perches; lot 34, 2 acres 2 roods 18 perches; lot 35, 2 acres 1 rood 34 perches; lot 36, 2 acres 1 rood 6 perches; lot 37, 2 acres 19 perches; lots 38 to 45, 2 acres 2 roods each; lot 46, 1 acre 2 roods 30 perches; lot 47, 1 acre 1 rood 24 perches; lot 48, 1 acre 16 perches; lot 49, 3 acres 2 roods. Upset price, £3 and £4 per acre.

On TUESDAY, 10th JANUARY, at eleven o'clock,

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, SUNDRE.

PARRY (Town Lots).—Town of Nundle: Lots 1 to 18, 2 roods each; lot 19, 2 roods 12 perches; lot 20, 1 rood 33 perches; lot 21, 1 rood 24 perches; lot 22, 1 rood 24 perches; lot 23, 1 rood 28 perches; lot 24, 2 roods. Upset price £8 per acre.

PARRY (Suburban Lots).—Town of Nundle: Lots 25 to 28, 2 acres 2 roods; lots 29 to 31, 3 acres each; lot 32, 6 acres 12 perches; lot 33, 2 acres 1 rood 16 perches; lot 34, 1 acre 3 roods 35 perches. Upset price £2 10s., £3, and £4 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, ALBURY.

HUME (Country Lots).—Between 2 and 4 miles easterly and north-easterly from Howlong: Lots 1 to 10, 100 acres each; lot 11, 31 acres; lot 12, ditto; lot 13, 62 acres; lot 14, 40 acres Upset price, £1 per acre.

HUME (Special Country Lots).—Lots 15 to 40, 20 acres each. Upset price, £2 per acre.

On MONDAY, 12th JANUARY, at eleven o'clock.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, GRAFTON.

CLARENCE (Town Lots). Town of Grafton: Lots 1 to 19, 2 roods 8 perches each; lots 20 to 25, 2 roods each; lots 26 to 31, 2 roods 16 perches each; lots 32 to 40, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

On TUESDAY, 13th JAN

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

December 24.—Emma, for Hobart Town.
December 24.—Favourite, for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Edward Oliver, for Calcao; Sea Belle, for Port Curtis; Swallow, for Geelong; Meteor (s.), for Singapore.

CLEARANCES.

December 24.—Dunbar, ship, 1321 tons, Captain Green, for London. Passengers—Colonel Cooper, Mr. Winstanley, Mr. and Mrs. Randle three children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. Robertson, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Steele, Mrs. Bolden and daughter, Miss Raymond, Mrs. Campbell and 2 servants, Mrs. M'Donald, Mr. and Mrs. Odenheimer, Mr. Rudder, Miss Tweddale, Miss Bennett, Miss Sharpe, Mr. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. Soutter and three children, and 25 in the steerage.
December 24.—Meteor (s.), 136 tons, Captain Martin, for Shanghai, in ballast.

COASTERS INWARDS.

December 24.—Nimrod, from Twofold Bay, with 52 bales wool, 300 sheepskins, 58 bags maize, and sundries; Defiance and Gitana, from Brisbane Water, with 750 bushels shells; Williams (s.), from Morpeth, with 235 sheep, 3 calves, 10 lambs, and sundries; Paterson (s.), from Morpeth, with 225 sheep, 70 trusses hay, 30 bags potatoes, 30 bags onions, 30 cheeses, 20 cases eggs, 2 coops fowls, 14 pigs, 8 bundles sheepskins, 1 horse, and sundries; Tristic (s.), from Morpeth, with 10 turkeys, 76 trusses hay, 11 bags potatoes, 6 coops ducks, 36 lambs, 120 sheep, 20 calves, 60 bags grain, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

December 24.—Defiance and Gitana, for Brisbane Water.

EXPORTS.

December 24.—Dunbar, for London: 193 bales wool, Lyall, Scott, and Co.; 140 bales wool, Booker and Co.; 73 bales wool, Kirchner and Co.; 32 bales wool, J. B. Metcalfe; 18 bales wool, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 10 bales wool, H. Mackay; 133 bales wool, Twofold Bay Pastoral Company; 40 bales wool, Gilfillan and Co.; 2 hogsheads wool, Jones and Cossar, 43 casks tallow, Rundle, Dangar, and Co. [illegible] wool, Prince, Bray, and Ogg; 40 bales wool, A. H. [illegible] 41 bales wool, T. Dickson; 173 bales wool, Bailey, Dean, and Co.; 65 bales wool, 2 bales sheepskins, [illegible] Dangar; 90 bales wool, Moses Moss; 56 bales wool, [illegible] and Stabler; 13 bales wool, J. [illegible]; [illegible] bales wool, 500 bundles old copper, H. W. Jones; 113 bales wool, R. Towns and Co.; 7 bales wool, D. Cohen and Co.; [illegible] bales wool, D. Jones and Co.; 27 bales wool, A. A. Cowper; [illegible] bales wool, T. S. Mort and Co.; 205 bales wool, [illegible]; 21 bales wool, Smith, Campbell, and Co.; 65 bags [illegible] and Palmer; 980 pieces iron, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; [illegible] bags copper ore, English and Australian Copper Company; [illegible] R. E. and F. Tooth; 6 packages iron, [illegible] and Co.; 1 case woollens, Gerlachs, [illegible] 4 cases cloth, Stein, Baar, and [illegible] Hulgate; 1 case tortoiseshell, [illegible] A. Cash; 26 cases linen, Mackintosh and Hirst; [illegible] bags [illegible] Jones Dean; 4 cases drapery, Thacker and Co.; [illegible] H. Moore. Recapitulation: 2147 bales wool, [illegible] bags sedar, 980 pieces iron, 500 bags copper ore, [illegible] linen, [illegible] bags gum, 500 bundles old copper, 14 bags shot, [illegible] sheepskins, 55 packages sundries.

SILVER MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR CALCAO.—By the Edward Oliver, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

FOR SINGAPORE.—By the Meteor (s.), this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

FOR CLARENCE RIVER.—By the Grafton (s.), to-morrow evening, at 5.30.

FOR LONDON.—By the royal mail ship Dunbar, on Saturday, at noon.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), on Saturday, at 2, p.m.

FOR MORETON BAY.—By the Yarra Yarra (s.), on Monday evening, at 5.30.

FOR WIDE BAY.—By the Wanderer (s.), on Wednesday evening, at 5.30.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered outwards: December 24.—Mountain Maid, brig, 150 tons, Captain Wood, for Nelson.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY.—Through the indefatigable exertions of the committee, we are happy to say that the regatta to be held to-morrow will not fall short in the interest usually evinced on these occasions. In the greater number of races to be contested the attendance is far more numerous than on any former event, and there is every prospect of an excellent day's amusement being afforded to the public. It is to be regretted that in the yacht race, only three boats could be found to enter for the prize, viz., Sylph, Enchantress, and Presto, particularly when the Sydney Yacht Squadron muster 17 vessels on their books, and the true spirit of yachting is entirely defeated by the backwardness of the owners of the various yachts entering to compete for prizes specifically for boats of this class. The value of the prize offered for competition is fully equal to many sailed for in other aquatic regattas. It is, therefore, a matter to be regretted that gentlemen owning boats will not enter the lists, and endeavour to keep up a proper spirit of emulation. It is feared that the accident which befel the Enchantress in getting on shore would have prevented her coming out on the occasion, but her indefatigable owner has had her stripped and thoroughly examined, when it was found that, with the exception of the loss of her rudder and one of her pintles, she was perfectly uninjured. This speaks strongly for the principle of diagonal planking; had she been planked in the ordinary manner, she would most doubtless have gone to pieces. This principle was also exemplified in the case of the unfortunate Schomberg, which remained entire for several days, although exposed, while on shore, to the heavy roll setting in from the Southern ocean. The steamer Washington has been engaged as a flagship, and will be moored in such a position that those on board will have a full view of both sailing and pulling matches.

The Emma, Captain Douglass, of this port, arrived at King George's Sound on 20th November; and after discharging a portion of her cargo sailed for Swan River on the 27th of same month.

The Premier steamer having made a trial trip and been approved of, will commence her trips forthwith between Sydney and Kissing Point, touching at the intervening localities. She is in the service of the Parramatta Steam Navigation Company, and is now at present plying on the river.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

December 23.—Lord Harrowby, [illegible], from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

December 23.—Fanny, barque, Captain Poole, for Melbourne, with 280 tons coal.

COASTER INWARD.

December 23.—Lord of the Isles.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Brig Panama, Watson's Bay, 23rd December, 1856.

SIR,—Finding in the *Empire*, of the 20th December, a paragraph stating the arrival of the Panama, through the crew refusing work, we wish you would be so kind to insert the following statement of the case.

The Panama left Sydney without a cook, and when at sea a man stowed away by the captain signed the articles as cook. This man left with the captain's leave on Pleasant, and we have since that time had several hands cooking (but not being experienced ones) after the other left. On Sunday, the 7th December, the boy who had been cooking for several weeks, left the galley, and we have, until to-day, been without a substitute. The foremast hands have, since that time, been living on bread and water, no other provisions being served out. We have never refused duty or work of any kind whatever required by the master or officers. We are now 15 days on bread and water, 11 days at sea, and 4 days in port, lying in a British ship and in a British port actually starving. The second mate, who left us in New Ireland, was by the master told to leave. Hoping you will find a place in the *Morning Herald* for this, we remain, your humble servants,

GEORGE LAWRENCE
his X mark
JOHN BELBY
JOSEPH TULLY
MICHAEL M'NABAY
JULIUS JOHNSEN
GEORGE ADAMS
SAMUEL ROBISON
his X mark
RAPHAEL FERNANDO
his X mark
ALBERTO TABOCIO
his X mark
JAMES CLARK
GEORGE W. DUNCAN.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEWY PUBLICATION.

December.		Rises	SUN Sets	HIGH WATER. Morn.		Aftern.	
25	THURSDAY	4 40	7 11	6 19		6 45	

Moon: New Moon, 27th instant, 49m. 7s. past p.m.

SYDNEY RAILWAY.

SYDNEY STATION.—DOWN TRAINS.

Dist.	STATIONS.	Mixed Train.		Goods	Mixed Trains.		
Miles.	LEAVE—	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Sydney	6 0	9 50	10 20	1 30	4 25	5 45
3	Newtown	6 7	9 37	10 33	1 37	4 32	5 52
5	Ashfield	6 17	9 27	10 50	1 47	4 42	6 2
6¼	Burwood	6 22	9 22	11 1	1 52	4 47	6 7
7¾	Homebush	6 27	9 17	11 11	1 57	4 52	6 12
12¼	Parramatta	6 48	10 18	11 44	2 18	5 13	6 33
17¼	Fairfield	7 1	10 31	12 3	2 31	5 26	6 46
22	Liverpool	7 12	10 42	12 23	2 42	5 37	6 57

LIVERPOOL STATION.—UP TRAINS.

Dist.	STATIONS.	Mixed Trains.			Goods	Mixed Train.	
Miles.	LEAVE—	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Liverpool	6 0	7 40	11 0	1 0	3 30	5 45
4¼	Fairfield	6 13	7 53	11 12	1 23	3 43	5 58
7¼	Parramatta	6 31	8 11	11 31	1 46	4 1	6 16
14¼	Homebush	6 47	8 27	11 47	2 17	4 17	6 32
15¼	Burwood	6 52	8 32	11 52	2 27	4 22	6 37
17	Ashfield	6 58	8 38	11 58	2 35	4 28	6 43
20	Newtown	7 7	8 47	12 7	2 45	4 37	6 53
22	Sydney	7 12	8 52	12 12	2 3	4 42	6 57

The SUNDAY TRAINS leave Sydney for Parramatta and Liverpool at 9·15 a.m., 1·45 p.m., 3·30 p.m., and 5·30 p.m. Leave Liverpool at 9·15 a.m., 1·45 p.m., 3·30, p.m., and 5·30 p.m.; and Parramatta at 9·15 a.m., 2·15, p.m., 4, p.m., and 6 p.m., for Sydney.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2 , 1856.

THE inexorable Press, which allows no holiday, sends this morning its usual visitor—a day hallowed by many, and festal to all. The newly-arrived may compare their recollections of Christmas with its Australian reality. No doubt many will think of the snow, the frost, the bright fire, and smoking board of the English hamlet, and turn from the contrast presented by the antipodes with something like disgust. What will compensate for the exhilaration, the vivacity, the frolic, the skating and the sliding of an English winter? or the melody of the morning waits, the holly and the misletoe, and the sacred solemnities and the family greetings?

Still there are some things worth a comparison in an Australian Christmas. We have all around us abundance, or wherever want is seen it results from sudden misfortune, or from vice and extravagance. We have a country whose future presents an horizon glowing with promise, and distant as we are from old scenes and well remembered faces, we have objects all around which remind us that we are subject to the same benign sceptre, that we hold the same faith, and that nothing but distance prevents our choral thanksgivings from blending with the songs which still resound near the sepulchre of our fathers. With them we unite in hailing the immortal story of the Heavenly message which was delivered over the plains of Bethlehem.

Twelve months ago, when Christmas time last came round, there was war in Europe. Sebastopol had fallen, and the two great contending armies stood grinning defiance at each other across the blood-stained waters of its harbour. There was sorrow and sadness in many a household for those who had fallen—who would no more gladden Christmas festivities. And in other homes was a mingled feeling of hope and fear, none knowing when the end would be, or what would happen ere it arrived. Such things were—such things may be again. The path of human progress is not in a direct line toward the goal, but through all possible cycles of error. The process differs from the result. As in the ancient mythology, the Goddess of Love was fabled to have sprung from the foam of the sea, so harmony will ultimately spring out of collision, justice from the conflict of wrongs, and truth from the exhaustion of error.

If there is much in the slow evolution of the designs of Providence to try the patience of short-sighted mortals, there is also much to encourage the best hopes of those who watch for the progress of humanity. It is true that it is now many hundred years ago since voices from heaven cried "Peace on earth and goodwill toward men," and there are many who are too ready querulously to cry "Where is the peace, the goodwill, where? Is not the world still full of error and wretchedness, and cruelty, and injustice?" But the plan of the universe is vast, and the realisation of it necessarily seems slow to those who can only see but a section of it as it unfolds before them. Yet in the ferment of society, right principles are evidently working. "Many run to and fro and knowledge is increased." Facilities for human intercourse are being rapidly multiplied. Venerable errors and obstinate prejudices are being slowly undermined. Christianity sways Europe, America, and Australia, and has gained no small or insecure footing in Asia and Africa. The most active, enterprising, and widely-spreading of human races—the Anglo-Saxon—is the one most strongly impregnated with the spirit of Christianity. The calm observer may trace an onward movement in the present, as well as note a residual gain from the epochs of the past, and comfort himself by saying with the poet:

"I count that through the ages one eternal purpose runs,
And the thoughts of men are widened by the process of the suns."

WE are enabled to inform our readers that no such mischief as rumour has predicted will result from the Domain question. His EXCELLENCY will not be found so indifferent to the advantages derived from a Ministry like the present to place their tenure of office in jeopardy that he may replace them by gentlemen on whose recantation he might, perhaps, calculate, but from which he could derive no very great advantage.

It is only fair to remember that the offer to deliver the Domain at Parramatta into the hands of the colony was made by His EXCELLENCY, although it is specially set apart for the use of the GOVERNOR by the SECRETARY OF STATE, under an authority which has never been cancelled. The policy of letting such property—even under the peculiar circumstances of the Domain—is a fair topic of discussion, and having been decided in the Assembly by an almost unanimous vote, it was prudent of the GOVERNOR not to stand upon his rights whatever they may be. The legal right of the GOVERNOR to that property during his tenure of office is, in our opinion, beyond question, nor has it ever been surrendered.

We are happy to find that whatever difficulties might have arisen had the GOVERNOR acted with the obstinacy too hastily attributed to him, they have been obviated, and we hope nothing has occurred which will in any way weaken the good understanding which ought to subsist between the representative of the SOVEREIGN and the Ministry of the day. The excitement produced by the rumour that some knot which could not be untied was shaking the Administration was natural enough; but we are glad to say that there was nothing to justify the triumphant screech with which its certain overthrow was proclaimed.

"DRED:" a Tale, by the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Third notice.

The slave law of America does not differ in principle and spirit from the slave law of other parts of the world.—Laying it down as a principle that the slave is the chattel of his owner, and intended to be employed for the owner's benefit, the object of the law is primarily to protect the master, who is also the law-maker. A slave cannot contract a marriage; his children are not his own; he has no choice in the disposal of his time; he can claim no wages; he can enter into no binding contract, not even with his master; he cannot be a witness in any court of justice against him; in short, he stands before the law in precisely the same condition, so long as he lives, as the cattle of the field, protected in some measure by the public opinion which frowns on cruelty to animals. It is true that there is one limit placed on the exercise of power in the master which does not apply to oxen and the swine. There is no protection of the slave against malicious whipping or maltreatment. It is laid down distinctly that the master must have unlimited power to correct, and that he alone must be judge of the nature and the desert of the punishment he inflicts. No earthly tribunal can stand between the master and his slave; but if in the exercise of his discretion he should cause the death of his servant, then the relation is terminated. The law then interposes and recognises the slave as a man, and in theory those who maliciously destroy human life are liable to the penalty of death. Of course, in practice, this penalty has been rarely if ever inflicted. Another principle of the slave law is that those that hire the slave are, during the period of hiring, vested with the authority of the master. Thus, it is no uncommon thing for masters to derive their revenue from the wages of their slaves. The relation which thus subsists between the actual employer and the slave is temporary, and we are inclined to think, upon the whole, that it is rather beneficial than otherwise. The man who is the actual owner is not interested in the oppression of his servants by those who rent them. Any injury which might be done to impair the strength or capacity of the slave would lessen his marketable value. Thus, if persons hiring a slave, maim, or injure, so as to diminish his value, the American law affords the master redress, and grants him damages as it would in any other case of the misuse of property rented for temporary purposes. It is probable that the patriarchal feeling would also be aroused in his behalf, when the owner had loaned for a time the services of his slave. While, however, the slave is not capable of enjoying the protection of law he is exposed to all its responsibilities. The law which for the purposes of property treats him as a chattel, for the purpose of police and political partisanship deals with him as a man. The laws of the State inflict penalties of various forms for offences against society. The master is indemnified for the loss which he may incur by the condemnation of his slave. In capital cases a large proportion of his marketable value is paid into the hands of his owner. The forms of trial must of course be liable to perversion where a slave ignorant and undefended is exposed to prosecution. Still, no doubt, in point of fact, the administration of the law, where the passions of the slaveholder are not involved, is at least as impartial as the law itself. The great proportion of those offences which come before the magistrates in ordinary life are, of course, treated as domestic faults and punished upon the spot. It is only in serious cases that a black can be placed upon his trial in the State Courts. Under such circumstances, judging from what we all know of human nature, when no slave question is implicated, we should infer that a more scrupulous attention than ordinary would be paid to secure for the accused all the advantages the law ought to afford. Not so, however, where the murder of a slave by his master is the subject of enquiry. It is obvious that the question of what caused death, or what was the provocation on which death was inflicted, would open an unlimited field to a jury for an escape from a verdict to which they were disinclined. They would ask whether the insubordination of the slave did not amount to menace? whether his death was not occasioned by his resistance? whether the correction was moderate, and the unfortunate termination accidental? whether the blow struck was aimed at the life or was merely accidental in the administration of lawful punishment? Then the rejection of slave testimony where estates are occupied by none save the family of the owner and his negroes, makes even the prosecution of the guilty a matter of great difficulty. Thus though the law of the American Slave States punishes the murder of a slave as the murder of a freeman, such a law in such a state of society must only be equal in name.

We can give no better description of the condition of the slave in reference to law than a judicial decision pronounced by an American judge in a case of appeal. A large proportion of this decision is interwoven into a trial described in Dred. We prefer, however, giving the exact words of the judge who actually pronounced this masterly judgment. It appears that a slave woman who had been hired was flogged by her temporary master for some small offence; she ran away, and the man pursued and shot her. The jury found a verdict of guilty, because the defendant had only a special right in the slave, and that he was not the absolute owner. The defendant appealed to a higher court, and the following is the decision of the judge:—

A judge cannot but lament when such cases as the present are brought into judgment. It is impossible that the reasons on which they go can be appreciated, but where institutions similar to our own exist, and are *thoroughly understood*. The struggle, too, in the judge's own breast, between the feelings of the man and the duty of the magistrate, is a severe one, presenting strong temptations to put aside such questions, if it be possible. It is useless, however, to complain of things inherent in our political state; and it is criminal in a Court to avoid any responsibility which the laws impose. With whatever reluctance, therefore, it is done, the Court is compelled to express an opinion upon the extent of the dominion of the master over the slave in North Carolina. The indictment charges a battery on Lydia, a slave of Elizabeth Jones. . . . The inquiry here is, whether a cruel and unreasonable battery on a slave by the hirer is indictable. The judge below instructed the jury that it is. He seems to have put it on the ground that the defendant had but a special property. Our laws uniformly treat the master, or other person having the possession and command of the slave, as entitled to the same extent of authority. *The object is the same, the service of the slave:* and the same powers must be confided. In a criminal proceeding, and, indeed, in reference to all other persons but the general owner, the hirer and possessor of the slave, in relation to both rights and duties, is for the time being the owner. . . . . But upon the general question whether the owner is answerable *criminaliter* for a battery upon his own slave, or other exercise of authority of force not forbidden by the statute, the Court entertains but little doubt. That he is so liable has never been decided; nor, as far as is known, been hitherto contended. There has been no prosecution of the sort. The established habits and uniform practice of the country in this respect is the best evidence of the portion of power deemed by the whole community requisite to the preservation of the master's dominion. If we thought differently, we could not set our notions in array against the judgment of everybody else, and say that this or that authority may be safely lopped off. This has indeed been assimilated at the bar to the other domestic relations; and arguments drawn from the well-established principles, which *confer* and *restrain* the authority of the parent over the child, the tutor over the pupil, the master over the apprentice, have been pressed on us.

The court does not recognise their application; there is no likeness between the cases; they are in opposition to each other, and there is an impassable gulf between them. The difference is that which exists between freedom and slavery, and a greater cannot be imagined. In the one, the end in view is the happiness of the youth born to equal rights with that governor on whom the duty devolves of training the young to usefulness in a station which he is afterwards to assume among freemen. To such an end, and with such a subject, moral and intellectual instruction seem the natural means, and, for the most part, they are found to suffice. Moderate force is superadded only to make the others effectual. If that fail, it is better to leave the party to his own headstrong passions, and the ultimate correction of the law, than to allow it to be immediately inflicted by a private person. With slavery it is far otherwise. The end is the profit of the master, his security and the public safety; the subject, one doomed, in his own person and his posterity, to live without knowledge, and without the capacity to make anything his own, and to toil that another may reap the fruits. What moral considerations shall be addressed to such a being to convince him what it is impossible but that the most stupid must feel and know can never be true, that he is thus to labour upon a principle of natural duty, or for the sake of his own personal happiness? Such services can only be expected from one who has no will of his own; who surrenders his will in implicit obedience to that of another. Such obedience is the consequence only of uncontrolled authority over the body. There is nothing else which can operate to produce the effect. THE POWER OF THE MASTER MUST BE ABSOLUTE, TO RENDER THE SUBMISSION OF THE SLAVE PERFECT. I most freely confess my sense of the harshness of this proposition. I feel it as deeply as any man can; and, as a principle of moral right, every person in his retirement must repudiate it; but, in the actual condition of things, it must be so; there is no remedy. This discipline belongs to the state of slavery. They cannot be disunited without abrogating at once the rights of the master, and absolving the slave from his subjection. It constitutes the curse of slavery to both the bond and the free portions of our population; but it is *inherent in the relation* of master and slave. That there may be particular instances of cruelty and deliberate barbarity, where in conscience the law might properly interfere, is most probable. The difficulty is to determine where *a Court* may properly begin. Merely in the abstract, it may well be asked which power of the master accords with right. The answer will probably sweep all of them. But we cannot look at the matter in that light. The truth is that we are forbidden to enter upon a train of general reasoning on the subject. We cannot allow the right of the master to be brought into discussion in the courts of justice. The slave, to remain a slave, must be made sensible that there is no appeal from his master; that his power is, in no instance, usurped, but is conferred by the laws of man, at least, if not by the law of God. The danger would be great, indeed, if the tribunals of justice should be called on to graduate the punishment appropriate to every temper and every dereliction of menial duty.

No man can anticipate the many and aggravated provocations of the master which the slave would be constantly stimulated by his own passions, or the instigation of others, to give; or the consequent wrath of the master, prompting him to bloody vengeance upon the turbulent traitor; a vengeance *generally practised with impunity, by reason of its privacy.* The Court, therefore, disclaims the power of changing the relation in which these parts of our people stand to each other.

I repeat, that I would gladly have avoided this ungrateful question; but being brought to it, the Court is compelled to declare that while slavery exists among us in its present state, or until it shall seem fit to the legislature to interpose express enactments to the contrary, it will be the imperative *duty* of the judges *to recognise the full dominion of the owner over the slave*, except where the exercise of it is forbidden by statute.

And this we do upon the ground that *this dominion is essential to the value of slaves as property, to the security of the master and the public tranquillity, greatly dependent upon their subordination;* and, in fine, as most effectually securing the general protection and comfort of the slaves themselves. Judgment below reversed; and judgment entered for the defendant.

In our notice of this attractive work we fear we may have conveyed an impression which we have not received, and that an indiscriminating censure is apparently cast upon the American people. But we must never forget that the slave code in some of its darkest provisions is an heir-loom received from British times—that the system of slavery, as it exists in America, is to a large extent the result of inevitable circumstances, and that, however guilty the nation which succumbs to temporary interest in opposition to the eternal laws of right, it is far more easy to censure than reform. Nor should it ever be forgotten that there are millions of people in America who make it the business of their lives to oppose the extension of slavery and whose noble resistance of the violence, cruelty, and despotism of the slave system offers a pledge to the world that America, however tried and distracted by the continuance of this great evil, will finally cast it off. It must be the earnest wish of all, in this social difficulty, which it is impossible to exaggerate, and not easy to understand, that the worst dangers may be escaped by the prudence, self-control, and Christian principle of the American people.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

LAST DAY OF TERM.

BEFORE the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Dickinson, and Mr. Justice Milford.

ADMISSION OF ATTORNEYS.

Mr. Plunkett, Q.C., moved the admission of Mr. T. J. Jacques, as an attorney, solicitor, and proctor of the Court. Mr. Jacques, who had been a clerk in the Registry Office, had submitted to and passed the necessary examination in law, and produced highly complimentary certificates from several officers of the Court.

Mr. A. Dick intimated to the Court, that as a member of the profession (entirely divested of any personal feeling in the matter), he wished the Court to consider whether the Registration Office was an office of the Supreme Court—as he thought it would be extremely objectionable to admit all the clerks in that establishment to enter the profession.

His Honor Mr. Justice Dickinson observed that as no new point had been taken, the Court adhered to their original opinion expressed some time since, that Mr. Jacques was entitled to be admitted. The Chief Justice in conveying his opinion, desired to be understood as not supporting the practice which he considered should be abolished, due regard being had to vested interests.

Mr. Faucett moved the admission of Mr. John Thomas Robertson, lately serving under articles of clerkship to Messrs. Yarnton and Stenhouse, and who had satisfactorily passed his examination.

Admission ordered.

Mr. Milford moved that the admission of Mr. Thomas M. Richards should be made absolute.

Ordered.

CERTIFICATES.

The decisions of the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates granting certificates to Martha Agnes Dunn and William Ferguson, and refusing a certificate to Thomas Henry Cummins, were confirmed by the Court. The refusal of a certificate to Cummins was upon the following grounds: 1. That he had not made a full and fair disclosure of his effects. 2. That he had concealed or removed property exceeding 40s. in value at one time, with intent to defeat the just claims of his creditors. 3. That he had refused and neglected to give any assistance or information to the official assignee in realising his estate, although requested so to do.

The Court also confirmed the decision of the Chief Commissioner suspending the certificate of Samuel Benjamin Legge on the following grounds:—1st. Because he had not at the time of his sequestration made a fair disclosure of all his property. 2nd. That he had occasionally (as he admitted) squandered his means by habits of intemperance.

PLANS OF DISTRIBUTION.

Plans of distribution were confirmed in the estates of William Curtis and Henry Wilson, shewing in the former estate a first dividend of 5s. 0½d. in the pound; and in the latter estate, a first dividend of 4 1-12d. in the pound, after payment of preferent claims in full.

ESTATE OF ALFRED MITCHELL.

Mr. Archibald Ashdown was confirmed as creditors' assignee of this estate upon the motion of the Chief Commissioner.

ESTATE OF MICHAEL JOHN RUSSELL.

The above estate was released from sequestration upon the motion of Mr. Murray.

FINES.

The schedules of fines were gone through, and disposed of in the usual manner.

ROUGHTON V. EDWARDS.

This was a rule nisi in equity calling upon respondent to show cause why an account should not be taken before the Master for the purpose of ascertaining what was due to complainant as partner with him (respondent) in a contract for drainage with the City Commissioner.

Mr. Milford supported the rule, and Mr. Martin showed cause against it.

The respondent having taken this contract, entered on the 13th October last, into an agreement with complainant, admitting the latter to a half-share in the benefits of such contract, provided he (complainant) should make certain advances for the payment of the workmen. The work having been done, complainant demanded his half-share. But respondent declared that the complainant not having been able to advance the whole amount necessary, there had been a mutual arrangement, by which the partnership should be put an end to upon two conditions. 1. That complainant should be paid for his services at a particular rate, computing from the time the work had commenced. 2. That such money as complainant had advanced, should be re-paid to him when the contract money was received from the Commissioners. The affidavits upon these points were conflicting. The argument was naturally divided into two branches, first upon the conflicting statements of fact and the respective value, secondly upon the question whether the complainant had not a complete remedy at law, and was not thereby estopped from seeking a remedy in equity.

The COURT held that if the respondent's statement was true, the complainant had a complete remedy at law; but directed a *viva voce* examination of the parties and witnesses before the Master to determine these questions of fact.

MORRIS V. BRAMWELL.

This was a motion for new trial of an action upon a contract, for the purchase of a quantity of bacon, wherein plaintiff had obtained a verdict for £266 7s. 6d.

Mr. Pring supported the motion, and the Solicitor-General and Mr. Stephen supported the verdict.

The chief ground of this motion was, that the verdict was against evidence, but the question also exclusively argued was whether or not in the sale of bacon by the insolvent, whom plaintiff represented, a general merchant, there was an implied warranty that it was fit for human food. The affirmative of this had been ruled at *nisi prius.*

Their Honors sustained the verdict. They were inclined to the opinion that, in the case of a commission merchant there would be no implied warranty as to the fitness for human food of the provisions he might sell. The ground upon which the motion was refused, however, was, that the question as to whether or not there was an implied warranty here was got rid of, inasmuch as there was evidence on which the jury had a right to conclude that the bacon had been purchased with a knowledge of its not being fit for human food.

IN EQUITY.

BRANDON V. PERRY AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Justice THERRY (Primary Judge) gave judgment in this case yesterday.

The only question involved in the present judgment is whether separate costs are to be allowed to the official assignee (Mr. Perry) and to the creditors' assignee (Mr. Bell), or whether only one set of costs be allowed? This will much depend upon the nature of the duties they have to perform. By the 13th section of the Insolvency Act the duty prescribed for the creditors' assignee is to act in all things jointly with the official assignee appointed for the same estate, subject to an exception, it is not now material to notice. This is substantially and in effect similar to the enactment in the 22nd sect. of the English Act, 1 W. 4, c. 56, which directs that the official assignee shall be an assignee of the bankrupt's estate and effects, together with the assignee chosen by the creditors. It is plain then that they have common duties to perform. That they have the same interest to protect is well illustrated by the case of Man v. Ricketts, 1 Phil. p. 617, where it was decided that the creditors' assignee and the official assignee have a joint title to the bankrupt's estate, so that if one of them die pending a suit in which they are plaintiffs, the suit may be continued by the other. The Court held they were not the less joint tenants of the estate because their title occurred at different times, and from different persons. The same doctrine applies to trustees and executors in the same interest, and is thus clearly expressed by the Master of the Rolls (Lord Langdale) in Gaunt v. Taylor, 2 Bevan, "Where several persons are made defendants in respect of a joint fiduciary character only, or if the beneficial interest which any of them may have in the matters of the suit is in no way conflicting with their other duty—they certainly ought to answer and defend together, if they do not, and there are no special circumstances—then, according to the settled rule of the court, they will be allowed one set of costs only. A case which the Court sometimes regards as constituting special circumstances, which except parties from this very salutary rule, is where, as in Aldridge v. Westbrook, 4 Beav. 212, the trustees never acted in performance of the trusts, and did not undertake the duty which belonged to their ancestor, and also appeared to have lived at a distance from each other. Unless, however, under very special circumstances, the court will very properly prevent trustees and all persons in a fiduciary position from separating in their defences, and putting money into the pocket of third persons." This is the correct doctrine of equity, as I collect from the cases I have cited, as well as several others cited by Mr. Blake—Goring v. Whittingham, 5 Beav. 27, and Wiles v. Cooper 9 Beav. 298; and I do not think it disturbed by the case of Peake v. Gibbon, cited from 2 Mylne and Russell, 354, which was the case of the provisional assignee of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, on whom the duty of representing the estate is thrown for convenience, and to whom the Master of the Rolls, in ordering his costs to be added to the mortgage debt, said it would be a great hardship if the rule as to costs, which applied to assignees in bankruptcy, was extended. The case of Webb v. Webb, 16 Simon 55, is very dissimilar to the present. There two trustees severed in their defence: one charged with misconduct, but no imputation was cast upon the other. The Court allowed only one set of costs, and gave the whole of them to the innocent trustee. In the present instance, the breach of trust charged in the bill is against both assignees. It is, that they jointly purchased and entered into agreements and contracts to purchase the debts proved against the joint estate of Tuting and Co., and that they or one of them had an interest in opposing the separate right or claim of the separate estate of Tuting, to prove against the joint estate of Tuting and Co. I confess I cannot see why (the breach of duty being the same, and the object of the bill being to obtain that relief against the joint estate to which the separate estate is entitled) there is any necessity for separate solicitors, or for putting in separate answers. However I will afford the defendants the benefit of the precedent cited from the case of Dudgeon v. Corley, 2 De. and Warren, where the Court said that trustees in the same interest would be allowed the costs of separate answers if the Master should find that the circumstances justified such separate answers—otherwise the Master in taxing costs should allow the costs as of one answer only.

I was impressed, as I stated during the argument, that perhaps as the assignees here were charged as fort-feazors, they might put in separate answers, and charge for them; but I think Mr. Blake's answer to that suggestion is satisfactory and complete. It is that they should not be permitted to commit a breach of trust, and then heap costs upon the estate by reason of the very breach they had themselves committed. I forbear now from going into the various objects of the bill, as for the appointment of inspectors or agents, &c. The main purpose at which the bill aims is to protect the alleged rights of the creditors of the separate estate of Tuting, and to establish their claim and right to prove for the separate estate on the joint estate. In prosecuting this object they complain of obstructions, amounting to breaches of trust, on the part of both defendants. I see nothing in the scope of such a bill as should require the co-assignees to separate in their defences, and employ separate solicitors. I therefore think one set of costs only should be allowed, subject to the qualification I expressed in the event of the Master certifying on reference to him that a separate answer was properly put in. The solicitor (Messrs. Want) chosen by the creditors is the solicitor who appears to me entitled to those costs. The choice of the creditors, who have an interest, should be preferred to that of the official assignee, who has none. As to costs, the costs of the amendment will have to be paid by plaintiff, and the costs incident to this particular argument will be costs in the cause.

SYDNEY QUARTER SESSIONS.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Chairman.

The Crown Prosecutor conducted the following cases.

Thomas Lewis was charged with assaulting Richard Hunt, a constable in the execution of his duty; Richard Hunt was then charged with an assault on Thomas Lewis. The defendants were then severally given in charge to the same jury, and the trial of the two cases was then proceeded with as it were together, each defendant being examined against the other. The defendant Hunt partly conducted his own case, and partly was defended by Mr. Moffatt. The jury after a short consideration of the evidence, found the defendant Hunt, guilty, and the defendant Lewis, not guilty. Hunt was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in Sydney gaol.

Several appeals against the city assessments were then heard.

This closed the business of the Session.

INSOLVENT COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of David F. Aitchison, a third meeting. Debts amounting to £704 12s. 2½d. were proved, and the official assignee read his report. The meeting allowed insolvent his wearing apparel, and household furniture to the value of £10. The rest of the furniture and the tools of trade to be sold.

In the estate of Louis Sachler, a third meeting. Debts amounting to £209 17s. 5d. were proved, and the official assignee reported. The remaining assets were directed to be sold to Messrs. Rottman and Co., who had offered £200 therefore, to be paid on the execution of the conveyance by the official assignee.

In the estate of William F. Pickering, a third meeting. Claims amounting to £134 2s. 11d. were proved, and the official assignee read his report. Insolvent was allowed to retain his household furniture and wearing apparel.

In the estate of William Clarke, a first meeting. Claims amounting to £52 9s. 4d. were proved. Insolvent applied for an allowance, and the Chief Commissioner made an order authorising the official assignee to pay him £5 weekly, from the date of the sequestration until the second meeting.

In the estate of James M. Cashman, a special meeting was held, and a claim for £45 10s. was proved.

In the estate of Andrew Torning, a special meeting, for proof of debts. A claim of £100, over and above the value of a mortgage security, was allowed. The affidavit of debts set forth an amount of £900 due and owing for moneys paid and laid out on insolvent's account, and at his request. Mr. Johnson, on behalf of the assignee, objected—not to the debt, but—to the mortgage security, which, under the 8th and 9th sections of the Insolvent Act, he contended was void, and was prepared with evidence to show that the security was void. Mr. Wise, on the other side, contended that the affidavit of debt was in accordance with the 39th section of the Act, but, even if it were void, that it is not in the power of the Commissioner to set aside a mortgage. Mr. Johnson having replied, the Chief Commissioner allowed the debt for the balance, after deducting the value of the security, and expressed a doubt whether, if evidence had been gone into, it would have been competent for him to declare the security void. He therefore allowed the debt, subject to the trial of the questions—first, whether it was a valid security; and secondly, whether it was competent for him, on proof of its invalidity, to set it aside.

In

William Cooper for having, while intoxicated, made an indecent exposure of himself in George-street, was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for fourteen days.

Sarah Johnson, found guilty of having stolen two pieces of beef, of the value of 5s., from the shop of Jessop and Daley, of George-street, butchers, was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for fourteen days.

J. J. Glassop, James Care, and Robert Bragg, summoned by the Inspector of Weights and Measures, to answer for having in their possession unstamped yard measures, pleaded guilty, and were severally sentenced to pay a penalty of 5s. and costs; Thomas Moran and James Barr were fined 5s. each, for having unstamped spirit measures; and Philip Bragg, for having an unjust balance, was fined 20s.

Thomas Collett and Mary Burns pleaded guilty to an information in which Mr. Holroyd was complainant, charged with having illegally rescued from custody cattle which were on the way to pound for a trespass on Mr. H.'s garden at Newtown. Mr. Holroyd stated that, defendants having pleaded guilty, and as he now believed that they had acted in ignorance and not in defiance of the law, he hoped his worship would inflict the smallest possible penalty. Mr. Dowling, under the circumstances, ordered defendants to pay a penalty of 1s. each, or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

Several hours were occupied in hearing a cause M'Dermott v. Peter Connor, in which complainant sought for a maintenance from defendant for her illegitimate child, of which she alleged defendant was the father. The complainant's case was conducted by Mr. W. Roberts; and on the other side, Mr. Shuttleworth. Defendant is a married man, and complainant was in his service; he appears to be about 40, and she about 16 years of age. Defendant himself was the first witness called by Mr. Roberts, and denied not only that he was the father of the complainant's child, but that he had ever taken any liberties with her. Witnesses, however, were called in support of complainant's deposition, which so far corroborated her statement, that his Worship said that he had no hesitation whatever in giving his verdict that O'Connor is the father of the child; that it was by no means clear that he had not made himself liable to a prosecution for a rape upon the girl, though her own subsequent conduct may have relieved him from that risk; but that he need not be astonished should an action be brought against him by the girl's father to recover damages for the seduction of his daughter. Defendant was ordered to pay weekly for the support of the child 12s. 6d. for one year, and 10s. for four years following, with £3 3s. costs, or in default of payment to be imprisoned for three weeks.

The Court adjourned until 9 o'clock on Friday.

CHRISTMAS FARE.

The return of Christmas never fails to bring with it the usual ministrations to the animal delights of human nature; and certainly the present season is no exception to the general rule. It is not our business in this notice to expatiate on the general festivities which invariably celebrate the advent of this particular period of the year, and which may be regarded as forming one of the most distinctive traits in the social character of Englishmen. Our specific business is to bring under notice some of those "good things," which, although ordinarily classed among the inferior enjoyments of life, are nevertheless conducive of social happiness among families, and the cultivation of correct moral feeling between man and man.

Never, we believe, on any former occasion were the Christmas festivities so distinguished for the abundance, variety, and excellence of the fare offered for consumption; butchers' shops, both small and great, may be regarded as perfect pictures in their display and arrangement of animal food. To use the old phrase, "Where all is so good, it would be invidious to particularise;" and we never felt the truth of this axiom more forcibly than on the present occasion. Our attention, however, was more immediately drawn to the shop of Mr. Cleeve, whose exhibition of beeves, porkers, lambs, and calves is certainly a most interesting study, whether we consider it in reference merely to the transitory enjoyments of the season, or as an indication of our permanent capabilities as a colony. In the supplying of his shop, he has "laid under contribution" some of the best and most celebrated cattle-producing districts of the country, among which we may instance the Lachlan and the runs in the vicinity of Liverpool Plains. Indeed, the same thing may be said with respect to nearly all the other butchers, as the supply of cattle is at present exclusively obtained from the Northern and North Western districts. The stockholders in the Southern districts are not so favourably situated, in consequence of the climate being colder, whilst it would seem that they do not go to the same expense in improving their cattle, for which they find a sufficiently profitable market on the Victoria side. The arrival of bullocks during the last week or ten days has been unusually large—no doubt in anticipation of the increased consumption to which the season was likely to give rise—and the consequence has been a reduction of the price from £7 to £5 per head. Another reason why the supply of beeves has to some extent exceeded the demand is to be found in the abundance of poultry everywhere offered for sale, which is only about half the price it was last year. The Christmas of 1855 will be long remembered on account of the scarcity and cost of poultry, which, during the few days preceding the rejoicings, reached a price, we believe, unexampled in the history of the colony. It is more than probable that the knowledge of this fact has induced a larger competition, and thus led to the copious supply which on all hands attracts the attention of the most *fastidious* epicure. It must be borne in mind that our mechanic and labouring population in this colony are in point of means far superior to their brethren at home, and as a matter of course that the dainties of "good living" are quite as much within their reach as within that of the wealthiest merchant princes in the world. The result is that, although our beef and mutton may be the richest in flavour, and the most wholesome to live upon, yet, as they have not the advantage of novelty, and labour under the disadvantage of being called vulgar, it is impossible for them, on an occasion of this kind, and in a colony of this sort, to compete with turkeys and geese, or ducks and green peas. For the same reason we seldom find the "roast beef of old England" forming a feature on a Christmas dinner table, unless by way of ornament or from some sacred regard to ancient custom, in precisely the same light that the gigantic plum pudding is considered indispensable.

Although we cannot boast in this colony of "bovine martyrs," we have *sometimes* remarkable instances of high breeding and feeding in the cattle brought to market. On Tuesday last a bullock was sold at Mr. Martyn's auction which realised as much as £23, and was estimated to weigh 1400 pounds. It was bred and fed by Mr. Charles Tocal, on the Paterson, and is universally admitted to be one of the fattest and finest bullocks ever brought to the Sydney market.

The supply of sheep and calves is as excellent in quality as it is in abundance. The prices of the latter range from 30s. to 50s., and for lambs, 15s. to 18s.

The markets, which were tastefully decorated with Christmas bushes, wreathed in some instances into appropriate devices and emblems, presented a brilliant show of vegetable as well as of animal food. In fact, we do not remember ever having seen them so attractive and so admirably supplied with all the delicacies of life.

SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.

Description.	Stock on hand 19th Dec., 1856.	Received during the week.	Delivered for Home Consumption.	Delivered for Exportation.	Stock on hand 26th Dec., 1856.
Rum, the produce of Sugar:	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
West India, B.P.	65,611	2,698	2,790	13	65,506
East India, B.P., and Mauritius	24,530	...	167	...	24,363
Foreign States	10,566	...	...	28	10,538
Arrack, date and palm tree rum, and other foreign spirits, not otherwise enumerated	7,251	...	...	...	7,251
Brandy	73,679	10,692	2,191	616	81,564
Geneva	39,857	1,767	619	32	40,973
Whisky	14,375	470	231	...	14,614
Liqueurs	4,876	...	...	...	4,876
British Spirits	3,531	1,481	345	...	4,667
Tobacco—	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Pig and Cavendish	516,594	19,204	4,061	1,308	530,429
Leaf	778	...	...	...	778
Cigars	220,731	471	612	...	220,610
Snuff	4,471	...	...	...	4,471

Barwan Park.—Amongst the numerous amusements for Boxing Day, the spirited proprietor of this rural locality has got up a good day's sport, with which to entice the attendance of holiday makers. In addition to three races, which, though not for thoroughbreds, may yet on that account prove the more attractive to those who look for pastime rather than for the more exciting influences of the turf, there will be two foot races, and a variety of the old English sports such as our fathers in the days of old were accustomed to join in at "ye merrie Christmas tyme." Being an easy distance from town, the Barwan Park is likely to receive a fair amount of patronage.

The announcement of an approaching visit for a year to England by so distinguished a member of the bar as Mr. Broadhurst, has formed a natural occasion, when the feelings entertained towards him by his friends should be manifested. On Monday last, the 22nd, a dinner took place at Bachfield's Exchange Hotel, which was given by nearly ninety members of both branches of the legal profession; and to honour the guest of the evening, Mr. Broadhurst, all the Judges of the Supreme Court were invited, and all attended. This unanimous testification of the respect and affection borne to Mr. Broadhurst, by those who best know him, was fully appreciated by that gentleman, and after a sumptuous entertainment the harmony of the evening made all happy and contented. The last and impromptu toast, given by the Attorney-General, as chairman, was "A prosperous voyage, and a speedy return." And indeed there are few in this colony who would be willing for long to spare from his known and fitting position both in the Legislature and in the Supreme Court, the genius, varied accomplishments, and generous heart of Edward Broadhurst.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE AND DOMAIN, PARRAMATTA.

In accordance with the request contained in the address of the Legislative Assembly, of 28th November, the Governor-General lays upon the table a copy of the agreement under which Mr. Byrnes at present occupies the Government Domain and House at Parramatta. There has been no official correspondence between the Government and the Police Magistrate of Parramatta, relative to the letting of the Governor's residence and the Domain.

Government House, Sydney, 8th December, 1856.

Memorandum of agreement made this twenty-sixth day of December, A.D., 1855, at Parramatta, in the colony of New South Wales, between James Byrnes and John Richard Hardy, Esquires, of the one part, and Sir William Thomas Denison, Knight, of the other part, under the following conditions, namely:—

1st. The said James Byrnes and John Richard Hardy, jointly and severally, agree to lease from the stid Sir William Thomas Denison, all that piece of land situate at Parramatta aforesaid, and known as the "Government Domain," together with all the buildings, fences, and improvements thereon, for the period of one year certain, commencing on the 1st March, A.D. 1856, and terminating on the 1st March, A.D. 1857, and to pay to the said Sir William Thomas Denison, or his agent, the sum of six hundred pounds (£600) rent for the same, in four equal quarterly payments of one hundred and fifty pounds (£150) each, the first quarter's payment to be made on the 1st June, A.D. 1856.

2nd. At the termination of the period aforesaid, that is, on the 1st March, A.D. 1857, the said James Byrnes and John Richard Hardy to have the option of continuing the lease upon the same terms for a further period of one or two years, as they may determine. Provided always, that if the Legislature of the colony aforesaid appropriate the Domain aforesaid to other purposes than for the use and benefit of the said Sir William Thomas Denison, at any time during such further period, then this lease shall immediately terminate at the time that such appropriation shall take effect.

3rd. The lessees aforesaid, the said James Byrnes and John Richard Hardy, are to allow Mrs. Abel to retain possession of the house and garden at present occupied by her, and they further agree to supply her, gratis, with such quantity of wood and water as she may require for her own use, and in her present occupation as washerwoman to the family of the said Sir William Thomas Denison.

4th. It will be necessary for some person to live in Government House to look after it, and the lessees agree to provide for this necessity.

5th. The lessor is to have the privilege of running six head of stock, either horses or cattle, in any of the grass paddocks forming part of the Domain aforesaid he may select for that purpose.

6th. The lessees aforesaid are not to interfere with the people of Parramatta having access as usual to the Domain, for the purposes of riding, driving, walking, and general recreation.

7th. At the termination of the lease, the lessees agree to deliver up to the lessor, or his agent, peaceable possession of the Domain aforesaid, and that all the fences shall be in as good repair as when they took possession of the property, and also all other buildings and improvements, allowing, of course, for fair wear and tear.

8th. None of the growing timber is, on any account, to be cut down or removed from the property, except such only as may be required for the repair of the fences and buildings included in this lease.

(Signed) W. Denison
J. R. Hardy
James Byrnes.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the within-named parties, at Parramatta, this 26th day of December, A.D., 1855, in the presence of

(Signed) David Forbes
William D. Napier.

PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY.

The Library Committee of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on the 3rd June last, have agreed to make the following report:—

Your committee beg to report to your honorable House that the requirement of the Legislative Council, in regard to a suitable library, has formed the subject of two conferences between this committee and the Library Committee of that honorable House.

The first of these conferences was held on the 20th August last, and ended in the adoption of a resolution to the effect that a separate library should as soon as practicable be provided for the use of the Legislative Council, and that in the meantime the members of that honorable House should have the use of the books in the Library, and of No. 1 Committee Room as a reading room.

The second conference was held on the 25th ultimo, for the purpose of re-considering the said Resolution, and ended in the adoption of the resolutions following:—

1st.—That the collection of standard works belonging to the library of the late Legislative Council be made available for the use of both Houses, and be appropriated accordingly, as their joint property.

2nd.—That the periodical works and books of reference which it contains be appropriated to the use of the Legislative Assembly, any duplicates that can be spared being handed over for the use of the members of the Legislative Council.

3rd.—That, as already proposed, the room at the south end of the Assembly buildings, known as Committee Room No. 1, be appropriated as a reading room for the Legislative Council.

4th.—That the proper measures be adopted for placing on the Estimates a sufficient sum to provide the necessary periodicals and books of reference for the use of the Members of the Legislative Council.

5th.—That the present Library Room be exclusively reserved as a reading room for the use of the members of the Legislative Assembly, but that the standard works which it contains be accessible to the Members of both Houses, on requisition to the librarian, in the usual manner.

6th.—That, pending the procuring of the necessary books of reference for the reading room of the Council, those now in the present library be also accessible to the Members of the Council.

And your committee, concurring therein, would now recommend their adoption by your honorable House.

Daniel Cooper, Chairman.

Sydney, 12th December, 1856.

NOTES OF A TRIP TO NEWCASTLE BY RAIL.

(*From Tuesday's Maitland Mercury.*)

The railway from Newcastle to Maitland is far advanced towards completion. Already indeed the engine is running daily between Newcastle and East Maitland, conveying men and materials as required to the various points where work is going on. Availing ourselves therefore of an opportunity afforded us by the courtesy of Mr. Wright, the contractor, we took our seat in a train about to proceed from Maitland to Newcastle with some timber for an engine house to be erected there.

The line terminates for the present at a point but a short distance beyond the gaol hill, East Maitland. It has been fenced off, and a pair of substantial gates has been placed at the entrance. A temporary platform, with booking office, and other requisites of a station, will here be erected; and provision will be made for the vehicles bringing passengers and goods from West Maitland and elsewhere. Before proceeding any considerable distance the line passes over several brick culverts, some of 4 feet, others of 6 feet depth. On reaching Four-mile Creek, however, a work of greater magnitude is seen. The passage of an occasionally large body of water is here provided for by carrying the line over a strongly built brick bridge of two openings, divided by a pier. At this point some damage was done during the late heavy rains. The water was allowed to pass through the openings almost immediately after the completion of the work: and the consequence was that the cement, not sufficiently set, was washed away from the brickwork of the inverted arch which forms the channel, and the pier gave way before the flood. Mr. Wright has effectually repaired the damage. Throwing coffer dams across, he pumped out the water, laid a new invert in cement, carried up the pier with a facing of stonework—rounded at the cutwater, the better to resist the concussion of timber brought down in flood times—and kept the whole dry for about a fortnight to ensure solidification.

This being an advantageous place for taking in water, tanks have been erected, we believe, at the contractor's expense, and of these the commissioners will probably avail themselves, the water being well adapted for steam purposes. It may not be out of place to note that spring water is frequently useless for locomotives, on account of the deposit with which it clogs the boiler tubes. The water of a well sunk by the London and North Western Railway Company, for the express use of their engines, had to be rejected for this reason.

From the Four Mile Creek, the line passes on along an embankment of about twelve feet in height, then through a cutting of similar depth, through sandstone; and then, after a run of some distance, varying little from the level of the land on each side, through another cutting through a whitish shale. An embankment, pierced by two six feet culverts, succeeds. After a short interval, the Woodford Swamps, the property of Mr. Scott, of Ash Island, are arrived at. It is said that a five feet seam of coal has been discovered on this property, within a quarter of a mile of the railway. The late floods effected some injury at this point also. The line originally ran along an embankment of inconsiderable elevation, but of great length. The water, not finding sufficient means of spreading itself, rose to the level of the rails, and carried away about two chains of the bank. The recurrence of such a disaster has been provided against, by cutting through the embankment, so as to give the water free access to the other side, and means of diffusion—the railway being carried over the cutting on a strong bridge of iron bark, the longitudinal timbers of which, fifteen inches square, are supported by proportionately substantial piles, coppered.

Not far from this bridge is the spot where, some months ago, a train of ballast waggons, returning to Newcastle, at a moderate speed, as usual, was thrown off the rails by coming in contact with a large pig that suddenly crossed them. The concussion, it may be mentioned, would not have been attended with such a result had the waggons been drawn instead of pushed by the engine; but on a single line of rails, unprovided with the arrangements required for shifting the position of the engine, after it had drawn its load from Newcastle, the only alternative was to allow it to push back the unloaded waggons. Had they been loaded, even, the probability is that the only fatal consequence would have been the cutting in half of the intrusive pig.

Passing over another culvert, the train runs up the steepest gradient on the line, the rise being 1 foot in 66; and thence descends, by an equal incline, through a cutting, the greatest depth of which is about 11 feet. Near the foot of the descent, and partially hidden from the approaching train by the higher ground just passed, is the point of intersection at which the Raymond Terrace road crosses the railway at its own level. It has been proposed to divert the road from this point, and to carry it across the line by means of a bridge thrown over the cutting last referred to. Another timber bridge similar in construction to the one at Woodford is soon after crossed. The railway here is without a curve, running in a straight line of five miles, extending from the Morpeth coal crossing, where the road from the Four-mile Creek pits traverses the railway, to the point where the railway passes over the Newcastle road at Hexham.

At the latter spot a neat brick verandah lodge has been erected for the accommodation of the signal man, the amount of traffic on this road rendering a semaphore necessary. At some distance towards Newcastle, the probable site of the Hexham station is pointed out, being nearly opposite Mr. Hannell's; and shortly after, at about three-quarters of a mile from the Hexham crossing, the light rails of the Minmi railway, constructed for the conveyance of coals from Mr. Eales's pits at Minmi to the river, will cross the line at right angles. A lodge will be erected, and a signal-man stationed here. The engine again runs on a straight line of four and three-quarter miles in length, passing over two more timber bridges, and in close proximity to the river, on the bank of which are still standing the shears used in the landing of the first locomotive that scared by its whistle the denizens of the bush in this district. Another bridge carries the line over the Eight-mile Creek; and at a crossing a short distance further on, it is intersected by what is destined to be one of the main streets of the Government village of Hexham.

The next noticeable work is the bridge over Ironbark Creek—a wooden bridge 132 feet in length, constructed on the same principle and of the same tough timber as others before referred to. This comes at the Ironbark Swamps, where some at first prophesied the railway would be found nowhere, but where the construction of as good a portion of the line as there is between Newcastle and Maitland practically falsifies that prediction. The embankment, we believe, is made of a kind of sandy clay, and rests on a really good bottom. Leaving the swamps behind, quite a little township, inhabited by the people working on the line, appears. A temporary engine-house has been erected here, and at a little distance from this point are extensive excavations, from which a large portion of the ballast has been supplied. On a siding here, were a number of waggons, loaded with this material. The railway then runs into the land of the A. A. Company, and passing through an old cedar brush, is carrid at a curve along an embankment, the greatest height of which is 35 feet. This is one of the most important works on the line; it is said to contain 120,000 cubic yards of material, principally supplied from a cutting next passed through. This cutting, the greatest depth of which is 45 feet, has been made through a hard bed of dark-coloured shale, chiefly by blasting; and in performing the operation 15 tons of blasting powder were consumed out of 17, the total quantity used on the whole line. This is the "Big Hill" of the railway, and the locality is well known as Groves's Paddock.

After a slight curve, a rise and corresponding descent of 1 in 82, and an embankment of some 12 feet height, the four-mile post from Newcastle appears, and the line is then quite straight for a distance of two miles. At Blind Creek it passes over a bridge of stone, with timber top, of 20 feet span. At Throsby's Creek is another bridge, with twenty feet openings, the centre pier and abutments stone, the top timber—the whole apparently, of great strength. The line next describes a curve, which brings it to the Maitland road crossing. A semaphore has been placed here, and a neat lodge has been erected for the signal man. The next mile and a half, or thereabouts, is well grassed over, and wears the appearance of an old railway. Another wooden bridge is crossed, and then after a short interval, the engine rattles over the upper waters of Newcastle harbour to Honeysuckle Point, upon a viaduct 1025 feet in length, constructed of timber,—strong coppered piles supporting a framework, composed of logs of iron-bark, either fifteen inches square, or twelve inches square, according to the positions they respectively occupy. This is the last work that claims attention at present.

A considerable number of men are now employed on the railway, working backwards from East Maitland, and completing as they go. In some parts burnt ballast is being placed on the line for binding together the lighter materials, and some of the mile posts are already erected, whilst others are now being placed. Drawings and estimates for the stations and engine-house have been sent in, and answers are expected shortly. The only intermediate station, we understand, will be at Hexham. Signal men will, of course, be stationed at the public crossings, but at the occupation gates, some thirty in number, locks and chains have been fixed, and the keys will be given to the proprietors of the land to which they afford access. There are nine bridges of similar construction and material to the one at Woodford, and in every case where the piles are subjected to the action of brackish water, they have been protected from the cobra by a sheathing of copper. The steepest gradient on the line is 1 in 66, and the sharpest curve is of one mile radius. At all crossings where drainage is required, the water in the side cuttings has passage through brick culverts. These, and in fact all the drainage works, have been put to a severe test and stood it well. The large culvert (or rather bridge) at Four-mile Creek, and a smaller one at One-mile Creek, in which part of the outlet was washed away, were the only portions that suffered during the late floods. The former was repaired as described; the latter with stone instead of brick, and a further provision for the drainage of that part of the line has been made by putting in additional culverts.

With the engine now in use, a speed of about thirty miles an hour is attained. On the occasion when the foregoing rough notes were made, the run from Newcastle back to Maitland occupied thirty-six minutes, the train consisting of engine, tender, and one or two ballast waggons only. Had there been a greater weight attached, to steady the train, the trip might probably have been performed in even less time. The new engines lately arrived will be more powerful, and capable of greater speed. Their driving wheels, we are told, are 5 feet 6 inches in diameter, whilst those of the one now in use are 4 feet 6 inches. The fuel now burnt is wood, upwards of 1000 tons of which are now stacked along the side of the railway. Although the line is not entirely completed, the carriages run with remarkable smoothness and freedom from vibration.

COLUMBIA.

From Panama we have direct news to 16th September.

The political aspect of affairs in that province appears to be far from satisfactory, if we may judge by the following article from the *Panama Star* and *Herald* of the above date:—"Since the assembling of the present State Legislature, we have not been passive spectators, nor can we possibly view unmoved the combat between the rival parties of the State. The session has commenced with rancour and hatred; personal feelings have been allowed to usurp the place of argument and debate; a project of law emanating from one or the other party has been met by threats of almost open violence. The members of the Assembly go to the Cabildo armed, as if ready to provoke and meet an attack. Nor is the course of the majority calculated to allay the rising feelings of irritation and insult in the minority. The passage of the resolution accepting the services of a lawless and armed band from outside the walls—called "Amigos del Orden"—is not well adapted to create an impression very favourable on the people here or abroad, as to the real intentions of the members who voted in its favour. We would not be unjust, but we cannot convince ourselves but that this is only the commencement of a deep, laid scheme to place the power which, constitutionally, and of right belongs to the whole people, as represented in the popular elections, in the hands of a few designing and unprincipled men, who, for the sake of retaining the hold they heretofore have had on the reins of power, have turned traitors to their oaths—traitors to their country—and have not hesitated to seek for aid amongst the vilest, and to bow down and worship that spirit of anarchy and murder which has so lately been displayed in our midst. We are no alarmists, but we cannot look on quietly and unconcernedly when we see the storm cloud rising so dark and threateningly over our heads; we cannot, with respect to our families and those near and dear to us, close our eyes to the present position of affairs, when we see the Legislative Assembly, utterly disregarding Constitution, law, and precedent, deliberately assuming the tearful responsibility of raising up a war of caste. We see this responsibility clearly assumed in the votes upon the resolution above noticed, calling in an unauthorised armed band, arrayed against the Government, under pretence of protection against—what? Against violence offered or threats uttered? 'Tis not for protection, but coercion, to compel the enforcement of that outrage upon the Constitution, perpetrated by the majority of the Assembly, in the law passed September 9th, postponing the scrutiny of the votes for Governor until the 10th of October, thus rendering such scrutiny illegal, and the whole vote of the country null and void. Article 31, Chapter 4, of the "Political Constitution of the State of Panama," reads thus:—"El Gobernador entra a ejercer su destino el dia 1. de Octubre proximo a su eleccion ordinaria; dura en el dos anos, i no puede ser reelecto para el periodo inmediato." Articles 21 and 29, section 2, of the law passed by the Assembly on the 29th of October, 1855, reads thus:—"21. El escrutinio secundario i definitivo se hace por la Asamblea, en los primeros quince dias de su reunion ordinaria del ano en que deba posesionarse un nuevo Gobernador *conforme à la Constitucion.* 22. Si el 1. ° de Setiembre no se hubiesen remitido a la Asamblea todos los rejistros que los jurados han debido remitir, se esperaran hasta que se reunan, con tal que no pase el 15 de Setiembre *en cuyo dia* debe *hacerse el escrutinio,* aun cuando no se hayan reunido tedos." Has not the Constitution of the State been violated, and the law, as above quoted, been abrogated by those who have sworn, when taking their seats as members of the Legislature, to uphold the Constitution and the laws? Most surely yes! Nor can they for one moment assert the right of the Assembly to modify these laws by a mere majority or plurality of votes, since there is also a check, wisely intended, placed upon such an act as has just been passed. This law will be found under chapter 6, article 56, section 1st of the Constitution, which distinctly declares, that to alter or amend any article of the Constitution requires a vote of four-fifths of the members of the Legislature present. Did the votes for Governor? We think not, unless fourteen to eight may be so reckoned in Legislative arithmetic. Much do we lament to see this disunion in the Assembly, and deeply conscious are we of the evils that must inevitably flow from such an unwise course of action. The State has arrived at that crisis when the acts of its Legislature may raise it from its degradation, from the slough of despond into which it has lately fallen, thereby earning for itself a rich reward in the applause of all right minded men; or they will most inevitably destroy its political and national existence. These are grave questions, but are such as seem never to have entered as an element in discussing measures of great importance which have been brought before the present session. Upon the election of chief magistrate depends far more than the triumph of Mr. Calvo or Mr. Diaz. It is a question of principle. On the one side we have the assurance of firmness and decision of character, which looks well for the future. On the other hand, we see but the transparent screen, behind which the real actors will play their parts for their own aggrandizement, regardless of what evils may befall the whole, if they themselves are safe with the spoil they have already, and which they still hope to increase. If the Assembly would, even at this late hour, but be true to itself, if it were possible to convince those who are but entering into this downward path to the abyss of political destruction, that it were better to pause and endeavour to reascend the path which leads to political honour and honesty, as well to public respect and public credit, they would not have, as at present, the unwelcome sight of foreign men-of-war at anchor in their harbours, under the protection of whose guns alone is to be found peace and safety for the citizens of their respective nations. Oh! what shame and disgrace, when such protection is sought for by your own people. What shame and disgrace, when, for dread of their own chosen representatives, citizens are sending their wives and children to places of security—to the Pearl islands and elsewhere, away from the city. What faith in your police, in your military, in your officers, when you place your treasures and valuable effects beneath the protection of the consular flags of foreign nations. Purge your Legislative Hall from the criminals who, thrice condemned and never pardoned, dare, with unblushing impudence, insult the majesty of the law, who pollute by their presence the place that should be sacred to justice. Is there not one in that assembly to raise his voice for such a proposition? There are, there must be, at least, a few who call aloud, "let justice be done," that they may bear an open front to the eyes of all. "Let him that standeth take heed lest he fall," is as applicable to nations as to individuals; pay attention to these words of the Divinity people of the Isthmus.

The same paper says that two meetings have been held by the citizens of Panama for the purpose of opposing the law recently passed by the Assembly, to defer the election of Governor until the 10th proximo. These meetings were attended by the most respectable and influential portion of the community, and a petition drawn up to the Legislature, which has obtained numerous signatures, representing the law as unconstitutional, and praying that body to have it recinded.

NEW MEXICO.

Acapulco, 10th August.—The correspondent of the *Panama Star* says:—Acapulco looks very dull; the results of the last war have been so distressing for this place, as almost to ruin it. Grasshoppers have eaten up the crops of last year and threaten to do so the present. Maize, therefore, is exceedingly high, and at this moment not a bushel is to be found in the market. The John L. Stephens brought a few barrels of flour, else even bread would be scarce. Maize is expected from the northern ports, but in this time of year it takes a vessel long to get to Acapulco, it could, therefore, easier be imported from San Francisco by steam. But as the Ayuntamiento passed a law fixing the price of corn at 1 dollar for 22 lbs., it does not pay to import it.

I received your last steamer edition, and the circular of the Costa Rica prisoners, for which I am thankful to you.

I request you to correct an error in the commander of the Cockatrice made you commit, stating that President Comonfort had resigned. He still, at this date, holds his office, and brought the question with Spain to a peaceable settlement.

Congress is assembled in Mexico, passing a new Constitution, the 15th Article of which gives religious liberty to Mexico. Of course this met a great opposition. Petitions against it have been sent into Congress, one of which is signed by not less than 2000 petticoats, and, nevertheless, the Article is likely to be admitted as a law.

The law of the 25th of June, that the clergy is not allowed in future to hold any landed property, is in force, and many estates belonging to these worthy Potentates, have been put up for sale. The clergy has in future to receive the interests as they formerly received the rents, but never can claim property. These interests are set down at a figure of 10,000,000 dollars, ten millions a year, a nice sum, which it is not at all unlikely will pass, at some not very distant day, into the hands of Government, if a resolution does not come to upset the latter.

Two of the Northern States, Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, have pronounced already against Comonfort, Sonora and Jaliaco are in a state of effervescence, it is difficult to tell, therefore, how long the present peace will last.

NICARAGUA.

The British steamer Solent arrived at Aspinwall from San Juan del Norte on the morning of the 6th September.

Through the kindness of Mr. C. E. Perry, Superintendent of the Panama Railroad Telegraph, we (*Panama Star*) received the following despatch.

Hon. Pierre Soulé has purchased a rancho in Nicaragua for fifty thousand dollars.

A Court of Law has been organised, called "Court of First Instance."

Walker has levied a tax of twenty dollars upon all liquor dealers in Nicaragua.

Colonel Schlessinger is out with a short letter to the army in which he calls President Walker a traitor, and accuses him of not sharing the money, which he had stolen from the people of that country, with the soldiers, and of not paying them when he was able to do so.—Schlessinger offers full guarantee of protection to all of Walker's army who will join him.

Another expedition to a place named Chantalos, has started under Lieutenant-Colonel Byron Cole.

We have heard nothing further yet of the invasion of Nicaragua by Guatelama.

But little could be ascertained of Walker's movements, or of the state of the interior of the country.

Since the above was in print we have received, through the kindness of George W. Fletcher, Esq., United States Consul at Aspinwall, files of the *Nicaraguense* to the 30th ultimo, from which we learn that Hon. Pierre Soulé returns to the United States by the next steamer. It is inferred from his purchase of the Merced hacienda, that he will shortly return and make Nicaragua his permanent residence.

Colonel Schlessinger is now at Matagalpa, a place in the interior of Nicaragua. Rivas appears to be at Leon with his army.

Rev. Mr. Wheeler, late of Aspinwall, is now in Nicaragua, as agent of the American Bible Society.

There was a grand Cuban Demonstration among the Walker adherents in Nicaragua recently.

El Nicaraguense announces that Mrs. Brigadier-General Fry has arrived out from the States. This is, we believe, the first American lady who has entered the ranks of Walker's army, although several old grannies are carrying arms.

The following official decrees have been issued by President Walker with respect to the Transit Company's property at Nicaragua:—

Republic of Nicaragua.
Ministry of Relations and Government,
Granada, August 26, 1856.

Sir,—The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following decree:—

The President of the Republic of Nicaragua:

Whereas, it has been well and duly ascertained by the commissioners appointed under the decree of 19th of February last past, that the late Accessory Transit Company is indebted to the Republic of Nicaragua in a sum exceeding three hundred thousand dollars; and

Whereas, by a fair and just valuation of the moveable property of the late Transit Company, consisting, for the most part, of steamers on the lake and river, said property does not exceed in value the sum of two hundred thousand dollars; and

Whereas, the late Accessory Transit Company has, for the last six months either abandoned its property, or attempted to place it in the power of the enemies of the State; therefore in virtue of the authority in me vested, it is

Decreed:

Art. 1. All the steamers and other moveable property within the territories of the State are hereby declared to be the property of the Republic of Nicaragua; and the receiver appointed by the commissioners is ordered to take and retain possession of the same in the name of the Republic.

Art. 2. The receiver shall return to the Minister of Relations a true and correct account and inventory of all property administered by him and taken in possession for the State.

Art. 3. Communicated to whom it may concern.

Given in Granada, August 36th, 1856.

Wm. Walker.

To the Minister of Relations and Government, Don Fermin Ferrer:

Republic of Nicaragua.
Ministry Relations.
Granada, August 27th, 1856.

Sir,—The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following decree:—

The President of the Republic of Nicaragua, in virtue of his authority

Decrees:

Art. 1. For and in consideration of the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, the receipt of which is acknowledged, the Republic of Nicaragua cedes, transfers and conveys to Charles Morgan and Cornelius K. Garrison, and their successors and assigns, under the grant of the 19th of February, 1856, all the right, title, and interest held by the State, in the property, moveable as well as immoveable, lately belonging to the Accessory Transit Company, consisting for the most part of steamers on the Lake Nicaragua and River San Juan, of the several stations on the transit route, and of the macadamized road between San Juan del Sur and Virgin Bay.

Art. 2. Joseph N. Scott, the holder of such property on the part of the State, is hereby ordered to deliver the possession of the same to the agent of said Morgan and Garrison, and their assigns, and to make out a true and exact inventory of the property so delivered; one copy of which inventory shall be deposited in the archives of the Government, and one delivered to the agent of the said Morgan and Garrison, and their assigns.

Art 3. Communicated to whom it may concern.

Given in Granada, this the 27th day of August, 1856.

Wm. Walker.

To the Minister of Relations and Government, Don Fermin Ferrer.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Wednesday Evening.

Messrs. Mort and Co. sold to-day, by auction, 340 bales of wool. There was a good attendance of buyers, and the bidding was spirited, but prices ruled a shade lower than last week. The highest price obtained was 1s. 10½d. for 31 bales of superfine fleece wool; other lots of fleece brought 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8½d. Scoured wool sold at 1s. 8¾d. to 1s. 10½d., and handwashed at 1s. 4¾d.

Hides.—About 185 hides were sold at from 13s. to 17s. 6d. each. This is an improvement of 6d., as compared with last week's prices.

Sheepskins.—A large quantity, 4736, were sold to-day at full rates, namely, from 6d. to 8¾d. per lb.

The Tallow market remains without alteration. A small quantity only was sold to-day, at from £42 to £44 per ton.

Messrs. Purkis and Lambert sold to-day by auction a large invoice of jewellery, at fair prices.

Messrs. W. Dean and Co. continued their sale of the cargo of the Snapdragon, consisting of agricultural implements, ironmongery, woodware, &c., till a late hour in the day. The sale was well attended, and a good competition was manifested for some of the leading articles, and the most of the cargo was disposed of. Many of the goods sold would leave a heavy loss to the importers. The same firm sold the schooner Ocean Queen for £750; the cocoanut oil, about 13 tuns, £31 11s. to £32.

In our Mercantile Article, of yesterday, we alluded to certain facts which were being discussed in the home journals as to the drain of specie to India and China, and its bearing on the question. What influence is likely to be thereby exerted on prices of the gold discoveries? Arising out of that discussion, it has been said: "Granting that the adverse consequences of the present condition of trade between Europe and China must be sustained, not by England, but by France, from the loss of her silk crop, still the hoarding universally practised in the East must greatly check that general increase of wealth and prosperity which were looked for from the flooding of Europe with the treasures of Australia and California." The *Times* denounces this supposition as entirely erroneous, and adds:—

When the gold discoveries were first announced, it was pointed out that whatever might be their extent, they could constitute no addition to the wealth of the world, and that, although they would produce the grandest results, these would be confined to the impulse they would exercise in attracting mankind to the settlement of new regions, and to a disturbance of the relation of debtor and creditor, which, as far as concerned all fixed contracts, would prove extremely advantageous to the former. As the value of gold depends entirely on its scarcity, no addition to the quantity held will be attended by any corresponding addition to the worth of the total; that is to say, if the world possesses one hundred millions of gold to-day, and another hundred millions are discovered to-morrow, it will find itself no richer, because gold, in relation to other articles, require two so-having thus become twice as plentiful, it will find in the first instance might have been obtained for one sovereign. A great tion, therefore, of visible consequences in the shape of the concentration of the precious metals in this country, or in the United States, or even in the various banks of the chief centres of commerce throughout the globe, were delusive. The relative stock held in each country was still destined to depend upon the balance of its other imports and exports, while the increased supplies would go on quietly diffusing themselves in every quarter according to the unalterable laws of trade. If, owing to the augmented quantity, a greater number of pieces of gold are now required in every transaction, the mode of absorption of that which has lately been produced is perfectly comprehensible; and, supposing the yield to become a thousand times greater than has yet been witnessed, the consequences will still be manifested in no other way than in a proportionately increased abundance of gold coin in the hands of every individual. The amount held by the various banks of the world has never, perhaps, been equal to a twentieth part of that which is in circulation, and hence, although their stocks must increase in proportion to the commonness of the metal, the effect in their case is comparatively insignificant. Supposing an addition to the circulation of an amount calculated to affect the prices of all commodities to the extent of 25 per cent., all the increase that could

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, established (WITH IMPORTANT PRIVILEGES UNDER THE ACTS OF COUNCIL, 7 Vict. No. 10 and 14 Vict. No. 11) for granting Assurances on Lives, Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities, and Endowments for Children and Old Age, on the principles (PROVED BY AN EXPERIENCE OF 150 YEARS OF KINDRED INSTITUTIONS IN THE MOTHER COUNTY TO BE THE MOST EQUITABLE AND SAFEST FOR THE ASSURED) of Mutual Assurance and a periodical division of the whole of the profits among the whole of the members.

Chairman—M. E. MURNIN, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—FREDERICK ESSWORTH, Esq.
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Chief Offices—Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney.

MONARCH FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY of LONDON, Established 1835.

The undersigned are issuing Fire Policies at a reduction of 25 per cent. on the late rates of premium.

Life Policies signed by the directors in London, are at once completed and issued here.

All losses paid in Sydney. Tables of rates, and every information may be obtained on application to the agents,
BEIT and SONS, 8, Macquarie-place.

Applications from persons desirous of acting as agents to be addressed to the office in Sydney.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, (Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid up Capital, £1,250,000. | Reserved Fund, £251,265.
Rates of Business.—Sydney Branch.

Interest on Deposits.—The Corporation allows interest on money deposited for fixed periods of three, six, or twelve months.

The Corporation grants cash credits, and discounts approved bills.

The Corporation grants drafts on London payable on demand, or at thirty days' sight; and drafts on Scotland or Ireland on demand. Also, circular notes, negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, India, and the Cape of Good Hope.

Drafts are also granted on the branches of the Corporation at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, and Melbourne, at the exchange of the day.

The Corporation purchases or collects bills payable in Europe, or in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, and Melbourne.

GEORGE R. INGELOW, manager.

OLD AGE PENSIONS, OTHERWISE CALLED DEFERRED ANNUITIES.

These OLD AGE PENSIONS are secured by the Government, being specially protected by an Act of Council, to the extent of £2 per week, and the pensions of married women are also specially secured as if they were unmarried. No creditors, or the process of any court can touch a pension granted by this society in terms of the Act of Council, 14 Victoria, No. 41.

ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary, to the Australian Mutual Provident Society.
Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

TOWN and COUNTRY RATES GREATLY REDUCED.
THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
RATES OF PREMIUM.

Class 1.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwellings or counting-houses only, from 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per cent. per annum.

Class 2.—Brick or stone buildings slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for storing merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 2s. 9d. to 8s. per cent. per annum.

Buildings not included in either of the preceding classes, or if occupied for purposes of any hazardous or specially hazardous trade or dealing, may be insured by special arrangement.

Goods and Stock-in-trade of a non-hazardous description, deposited in any building, will be insured at the same rate as the building itself; but General Merchandise, including all goods not specially hazardous, coming within the usually accepted application of the term, deposited in first-class stores, will be treated as non-hazardous, and insured as such.

FLOATING POLICIES.

Covering merchandise in all or any of the stores in Sydney, as above described, subject to the average clause, will be charged not less than 12s. per cent. per annum.

The Average Clause applies to "Floating Policies" only, and is introduced in no other cases except by special agreement.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Directors continue to receive proposals for the sale and purchase of Annuities, Endowments, and Reversions, and for Insurances on Lives.

Every information respecting rates and scales may be obtained at the office of the Company, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.

A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary

ADVANCES.—The undersigned will make liberal Stations, on the usual terms. SAMUEL D. GORDON, Bridge-street.

CIRCULAR.—According to their annual custom, the Proprietors of the well-known Australian Tea Mart avail themselves of the return of the festive season of Christmas, once more to pay their respects to their friends and the public, through the medium of the daily journals, and thus to tender the acknowledgments so justly due, for the continued support and patronage bestowed to their exertions in catering for the public in this branch of trade—the liberal extension of which support has enabled them to pursue a course having rendered their business one of the most unexampled instances of progression in the annals of the City. With this fact so patent to the most unobservant, the proprietors cannot but refer, with inward satisfaction, to the anticipations they formed years ago, in their opening address to entire strangers in the city, tion, to the complete verification of which they look forward some years ago, in their opening address to entire strangers in the city, so boldly put forward some years ago, in their opening address to entire strangers in the city, vertisement—when, as almost into the field in competition they unhesitatingly entered with known houses, with the conviction, they then expressed, that the public of New South Wales would be found both able and willing to support an establishment conducted strictly under the principles adopted in the British metropolis by all the leading Italian warehousemen and provision merchants. The proprietors felt that a twenty years' experience in the city of London qualified them for conducting business under no other than the first system in the world; and although such system was then novel to this colony, they felt convinced that Englishmen could as well appreciate the relative proportions of quantity, quality, and price, on the sale of the articles sold on the other; and the brilliant results of these exertions have more than exceeded their most sanguine anticipations.

HANKS AND LLOYD, in concluding the foregoing remarks, would respectfully state, that having the conviction in their own minds borne out by daily facts, that they have now secured that position in the city which secures them a large and rapidly increasing connection, there no longer exists the necessity for bringing their establishment more prominently before the public by advertisements—a mode now so much abused by the propagation of mere puffing notices; that Hanks and Lloyd feel great diffidence in letting anything appear with their name attached, beyond the usual barren notices of the arrival and nature of any of their regular indents. Their metropolitan, and so far colonial, custom having however always been to await upon their friends at the Christmas season, they are unwilling to abandon it, and would merely, therefore, entreat of their friends, and the public, to receive their notification in its integrity—not as a puff.

The WHOLESALE BUSINESS having been removed during the present year to their new and central premises in Wynyard-street, near the Bank of New South Wales, has enabled them to regard it as almost a distinct undertaking in itself, being only conducted under the constant superintendence of one of the partners. The arrangements of this establishment are now so fully perfected as to encompass the Proprietors' original determination of forming a depôt where the town trade could at any time sort up their stock, and where country storekeepers, and buyers for export, could at any moment step in and make their purchases at the merchants' prices of any articles in the Italian Warehouse—grocery, general provision, wine, spirit, and beer trades—thus obviating the necessity of a buyer travelling from one house to another, to make his purchases on much less advantageous terms than those conceded by HANKS and LLOYD. It may not be out of place for the proprietors once more to state that they compute their own importations under very advantageous terms, in which they give their customers a corresponding interest. The goods purchased in the European markets are selected by a gentleman of great colonial experience, and, embracing regular shipments by every clipper vessel, are landed here in as fresh and fine a condition as possible, very unlike the great bulk of such goods being constantly forced on the market at auction. HANKS and LLOYD do not buy or profess to sell cheap damaged goods; they sell none but the best articles at the lowest legitimate market value.

The RETAIL BUSINESS is still conducted upon the original premises, opposite the George-street West Market Buildings, and the extraordinary facilities now brought to bear in it for conducting their immense country business, would well repay the inspection of the curious in such matters. London talent and ingenuity, with the assistance of a powerful steam-engine, have exhausted all that can be done to render facilities and attractions to the public. Any yet unacquainted with the system here brought into play would do well by calling to increase their personal knowledge of it. Civility, punctuality, and integrity will be found to be the leading characteristics.

Deeming it to be nothing less than futile to attempt to offer a list of the various attractions, adapted to the season, which they can now offer to the public, the proprietors will content themselves with stating that they have lately imported a most beautiful assortment of varieties and delicacies desirable to grace the tables of the wealthy, as well as the more homely board of the poor. A personal inspection is particularly requested, as it would be impracticable for any man to say what he would like, until he has examined some of the novelties now offered.

Assorted Christmas Cases
Family Quarterly Pass Books } as usual.
Shipping Pass Books

In conclusion, Hanks and Lloyd have much pleasure in wishing their friends a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, and beg to assure them that their highest aim will ever be to advance the interests of Australia.

HANKS and LLOYD, Australian Tea Mart, 22nd December, 1856.

TENTERFIELD ANNUAL RACES, 15th, 16th, and 17th January, 1857:—

Stewards:
Frederick King, Esq., J.P.
John Cowper, Esq., J.P.
A. R. Riley, Esq., J.P.
James H. Ross, Esq., J.P.
Sheridan Pitt, Esq.
Judge:
H. H. Nicol, Esq.
Clerk of the Course:
Mr. J. A. Meston.

FIRST DAY.

First Race.—The Maiden Plate of Forty (40) Sovereigns, for all horses that have never won a advertised prize. Mile and a-half. One event. Weight for age.

Second Race.—The Tenterfield Town Plate of Seventy (70) Sovereigns, for all horses. Heats: two miles and a distance. Weight for age.

Third Race.—The Ladies' Purse of Thirty (30) Sovereigns for all horses. Three miles. One event. Homebush welter weights.

SECOND DAY.

First Race.—The Maiden Stakes, value Twenty (20) Guineas, given by Stuart A. Donaldson, Esq., M.P., for all horses the progeny of either of the two Arabs Saladin and Lottery, formerly standing at Tenterfield. Mile heats. Weight for age.

Second Race.—The Hack Hurdle Race for Fifteen (15) Sovereigns, for all bona fide hacks. Mile heats over three hurdles. Weight, ten stone. Post entrance.

THIRD DAY.

First Race.—The Squatter's Purse of Forty (40) Sovereigns, for all horses, except the winner of the Town Plate. Heats: two miles. Weight for age.

Second Race.—The Tenterfield Grand Steeple Chase. Prize—sixty (60) guineas, for all horses over three miles of country, to be flagged by the stewards, or whom they may appoint; weight for age.

Third Race.—The Consolation Stakes of Twenty (20) Sovereigns, for all horses beaten at the meeting; mile heats. The horses in this race to be handicapped by the Stewards, or whom they may appoint. Post entrance.

RULES.

Homebush new rules will be strictly adhered to.
All riders to appear in clean jockey costume.
Entrances 10 per cent. on the amount of the prize.
Three entrances required for each race.
Qualification, three pounds.
The first race on each day to start punctually at noon.
All decisions of the stewards to be final.
Entrances for the above races to be addressed (under cover) to the secretary and treasurer, on or before WEDNESDAY, 14th January, 1857, enclosing entrance, entrance fee, qualification, and description of horse, with name, and colour of the rider.

ALFRED CUMMING, hon. sec. and treasurer.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES, 236, Crown-street, (Hodenham's Place,) Surry Hills, conducted by the Misses HONEY, whose pupils are carefully instructed in every branch of a sound English education, with Music, French, Drawing, &c., &c. The Christmas Vacation will terminate on TUESDAY, January 13th 1857, when the Misses H., will be prepared to receive an additional number of Young Ladies as Boarders, who will enjoy all the care and attention of a comfortable home, combined with mild and firm treatment, in an elevated and healthy locality. Further particulars can be obtained at their residence, or Mollitt's, stationer, Pitt-street, Sydney.

ST. JAMES' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Under the patronage and direction of the Lord Bishop of Sydney.
Head Master, C. W. ROWE, B.A., Graduate (in honors) of Lincoln College, Oxford.
Second Master, Mr. CREENY, of the Royal Institution, Belfast.

TERMS.

	Per Quarter.
Classical and commercial education ...	£3 3 0
French and German	1 1 0
Land surveying or navigation ...	1 1 0
Drawing	1 1 0

Hours of attendance from 7 to 8, 9 to 12, 2 to 4.
The school will re-assemble on THURSDAY, January 8th.
It is an important object in this school that, while pupils may attain a sound classical education, their attention should be particularly directed to subjects of practical utility.
☞ Parents and Guardians are solicited to co-operate in inducing punctuality of attendance, especial at the morning school from 7 to 8.

NOTICE.—All outstanding debts owing to the undersigned must be paid on or before the 31st December, either to the firm or their collector, Mr. J. S. HELLIER, otherwise legal proceedings will be taken to recover the same. A. GRIBBEN and SONS, Elizabeth-street Forge. WEDNESDAY, 17th.

No. 56—56. City Commissioners' Office, Sydney, 13th December, 1856.

REMOVAL of 30 inch WATER PIPES.—Tenders (endorsed Tenders for Removal of Water Mains) will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 29th instant at 12 o'clock, noon, for removing the pipes from their present position on the Botany Road, to the line on which they are intended to be laid between Botany and Sydney, in accordance with a specification to be seen at the office of the City Engineer.
The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order of the Commissioners
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the glut in the market, A. JOSEPH has purchased for cash, a large quantity of watches, &c., which he is enabled to sell much below the London cost price.

Gold watches, jewelled in four holes ...	£3	18	0
Ditto ditto ditto cylinder escapement ...	4	4	0
Large size gold patent levers	7	10	0
Gold patent levers, extra jewelled	8	0	0
Very neat double back silver watches ...	2	0	0
Hunting patent lever, extra jewelled ...	3	15	0

Also a large quantity of gold chains and other jewellery equally cheap. Note the address, A. JOSEPH, 110, Pitt-street, next Morgan's chemist.

GUNDAGAI.—F. GASSE begs to return thanks to the inhabitants of Gundagai, and the public generally, for the liberal support he has received during the last five years; and being about to relinquish business and leave the colony, he has determined to offer the whole of his valuable stock at cost price, in order to effect a speedy clearance.
The inhabitants of the district will do well not to lose this opportunity of supplying themselves,—as this announcement is bona fide, and NO PUFF.
The PREMISES, which consist of a first-rate stone Store and Dwelling-House, with dry and capacious cellars, several outbuildings, and well stocked garden, will either be SOLD or LET; and the stock on hand might be taken at a valuation, on liberal terms.
Capitalists desirous of investing in property, in first-rate order, in a flourishing township,—or Storekeepers wishing to obtain an opening in a leading thoroughfare, on the main road to the principal diggings and to Melbourne, will find the present to be a chance seldom to be met with, as the business is established and in good working order.
For particulars apply to CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, BROTHER, and CO., 126, Pitt-street; or to the proprietor, at the French Beehive Store, South Gundagai.
Also, to be SOLD, the Public-house in South Gundagai, known as the MURRUMBIDGEE FERRY INN. It is a large weatherboarded building, containing a bar, three parlours, stables, and other out-houses, with a large detached garden, well-stocked with vines and other fruit trees. For particulars apply as above.

CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES! Rainbow Wine Vaults!—ALFRED TOOGOOD begs to inform his numerous customers he is now clearing out his extensive stocks of wines, spirits, and general assortment of goods, at greatly reduced prices. The following are a few of the items which he wishes to call attention to, as being some of the finest qualities of goods ever imported into this colony, viz.—

Fine old East India madeira
Fine old burgundy, pints and quarts, 1 dozen cases
Champagne (Moet's), 1 and 3 dozen cases
Puss Amontillado sherries, in wood and bottle; cost the importer laying down here from £70 to £120 per butt
Old (fine) port wine, vintage 1834, in bottle 5 years
Ditto ditto, vintage 1847, ditto
Cherry brandy, pints, 2 dozen cases
Clouzeau's brandy, ditto, 1 ditto
Lowades' old tom, ditto, 1 ditto
Arracks pounsch, ditto, 1 ditto
Gin, in 2 and 4 gallon ditto
5000 gross wine corks, various qualities. Also,
Two tons half-inch tin piping (Lambert's)
Cellar cocks, brass fountains (ditto)
Pewter strainers, various sizes; and a large quantity of miscellaneous goods, the remnants of various shipments
Thirty hogsheads of glassware of the best description, consisting of cut decanters, quarts, pints, half-pints gills, and half-gills
Cut (Merrors) long ale, 2-3, 1-5, 1-6 quarts
Cut goblets, 1-4, 1-5, 1-6 ditto
Cut tumblers, 1-4, 1-5, 1-6, 1-8 ditto
Plain ditto, 1-4, 1-5, 1-6, 1-8 ditto
Pearbowl drams (Merrors), 2, 3, and 4 cuts
Cut (Merrors) champagnes
Cut wines, various patterns
Green and blue hock glasses
Pint soda water-tumblers
Cut enstards, jellies, mustards, salts, castors, &c., &c.
Gas chimneys, 7 and 10 inch, various colours
Haircloth seating, from 14 to 36 inches
Patent gas burners for shop windows
Ditto ditto, imitation of candles and glass dishes
Glass shades, fitted with brass domes (condensers), for billiard tables and shop windows, and various lots of goods, too numerous to mention.

A. T. begs to call attention to the above lot of goods, as they must be cleared out immediately, possession of the whole establishment having been given up to Mr. Jabob Myers on the 1st instant.
Hours of attendance from 8 till 12 a.m., and 2 till 6 p.m.
Christmas parties will not do better than supply themselves from the above stock, as the prices charged will not be higher than what will be paid for a low description of goods.
ALFRED TOOGOOD, Pitt and King streets.

DERWENT AND TAMAR MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH.

Ships insured in this Company are warranted free from average under five pounds per cent., unless general.
Claims for losses or average are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.
Claims for loss or damage are made payable in London, if required, policies for the same being granted in triplicate.
Office, Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street, where applications for insurances will be received.
TOWNS and DARLEY, Agents.

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA (Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835).—Notice is hereby given that the half-yearly dividend of twenty-four shillings per share, on the capital stock of the Corporation, and bonus of fifty-six shillings per share, making together the sum of £4 per share, and being at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum, declared by the Court of Directors, payable in London on the 14th October last, will be payable to the shareholders on the Colonial Register, at the respective branches in the colonies, on and after the 12th January, 1857. J. J. FALCONER, Superintendent. Sydney, 15th December.

THE UNDERSIGNED is a Purchaser of Wool of this season's clip, or will make liberal cash advances on the same upon consignment to his friends in London, Messrs. R. E. and M. Moses. MOSES MOSS, Wynyard-lane. November 19, 1856.

£100 REWARD will be paid by the Undersigned to any person or persons who will give him information who the writer of the anonymous letter is, which was addressed to Robert Fitzgerald, Esq., Sydney, signed "A Friend and Grazier," dated the 8th December instant, and posted in Sydney on the 9th, wherein the author has asserted some of the most base and unfounded falsehoods which the blackest heart of malice could devise, tending to injure me in my business; also, applying the designation of "the Sydney Bloodhounds" to a number of highly respectable carcase butchers of that city. JAMES T. RYAN, auctioneer and commission agent. Emu Plains, 19th December, 1856.

NOTICE.—My Wife, HARRIET TYLER (maiden name Mereweather), having left her home during my absence, with one Joseph Jenkins, now in Sydney, I will not be answerable for any debts she may contract in my name. WILLIAM TYLER. July 11th, 1856.

NOTICE.—I will not be responsible for any debts contracted in my name from this date, without my written authority. FREDERICK PALMER, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo Bay, December 24th, 1856.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—C. S. HAIGH, from Wiltshire-place, 441, George-street South, to No. 84 and 86, Pitt-street, the stores late in the occupation of Messrs. M'Arthur and Co., the first gateway south from Mr. William Moffitt's.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Australian Agricultural Company's Offices, from 8, Church-hill, to Lyons' Buildings, 152, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.

ALL ACCOUNTS against the undersigned must be sent in by the 31st instant. E. S. HILL.

DEBENTURES, purchased and sold, by J. P. MACKENZIE, share broker, 41, Elizabeth-street.

NOTICE.—I hereby caution the public not to pay any money, on my account, to my late shopman HENRY SWAN, he having left my employ. JOHN RIDGE, Windsor.

REMOVAL.—I. O. GLANHAM, from 156, George-street, to Reiby Cottage, 3 doors south of the Post Office.

VACCINATION, every day, at J. C. HORNER'S, Apothecaries' Hall, corner Palmer and William sts.

MR. BRAGG, Finishing Writing Master, 39, Goulburn-street East. Schools attended.

J. WESTBROOK, Boot and Shoe Importer, has great pleasure in announcing to the ladies, more especially, that the Wave of Life and Oliver Cromwell have just arrived, bringing him an aggregate of two hundred and eighty-seven (287) packages of the most superior light summer goods, comprising every possible variety, principally such as are now very scarce, and in great demand.
Those ladies especially who have kindly waited the arrival are respectfully invited to call in the course of a few days, when the goods will be landed and open for inspection.
The goods, both gentlemen's, ladies, and children's, certainly surpass by far those of any other house in Sydney, both as regards variety, superiority, and suitability.
N.B.—Ladies should embrace such a favourable opportunity for laying in a few extra pairs, and thus do away with any further dread of having to go barefooted.
J. WESTBROOK, Boot and Shoe Warehouse, 256, George-street.

"NOW'S THE DAY, and NOW'S THE HOUR."—J. WESTBROOK with great pleasure begs to announce that a large quantity of the light summer boots and shoes are arriving by every large and fast sailing clipper, which he will be enabled to call early, and from such a large assortment make choice of a few extra pairs. Boot and Shoe Warehouse, 256, George-street. December 20th.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—Just in time for Christmas!—Landed, and to land, ex Ellenborough, Oliver Cromwell, and Wave of Life, women's boots, large sizes, and children's and men's boots and shoes of every kind. COCKS and HUNT, 278, George-street.

WADE and GOWAN, 80, COLLINS-STREET, EAST MELBOURNE, Commission Agents and Drapery Salesmen. Soft goods consigned to the above firm will be disposed of on the most advantageous terms, and highest prices procured. Account sales and remittances forwarded promptly. All enquiries respecting this market punctually attended to. JAMES WADE, of the above firm, Auctioneer. Drapery sales held every Tuesday and Friday. Auction Mart, 80, Collins-street East.

S. FISCHER, Commission Agent, 3, Queen-street, Melbourne.

MR. J. E. SMYTH, Practical Dentist, 19, O'Connell-street, supplies artificial (mineral) teeth of every natural shape and variety, from one to a complete set, on the most approved English and American systems. Teeth extracted with the latest improved instruments. Decayed teeth stopped with gold leaf and the best cement. Children's teeth regulated. N.B.—Teeth extracted gratis for the poor, from 9 to 10 a.m.

TINCTURE OF MYRRH and BORAX.—Mr. Cartwright's (the eminent London dentist) valuable preparation for preserving the teeth and gums, to be had in bottles at 3s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and 21s. SLOPER, chemist, William-street. *** Country orders packed with care and orwarded without delay.

CHAMPION'S No. 24 malt vinegar, on SALE. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

CHOICE SUMMER WINES, &c.—
Sparkling hock and moselle, in splendid condition
Burgundy, first growth, Chumbertin and Cleo de Vougost
Hock, of choice vintages and brands
Red hock, Assmanshauser
Claret, St. Julien
Liqueurs of every description
Cherry brandy and cordials
EDWARD SALAMON, Wynyard-street.

OUTFITS TO EUROPE and all parts of the World.—Mrs. MAY'S Outfitting Warehouse for Families will be found the best and cheapest in the colony. Mrs. C. H. MAY, 34, Hunter-street. N.B.—Estimates prepared. December 19th, 1856.

A CHOICE SELECTION of the good things for Christmas 1856, on view and for SALE, at HANKS and LLOYD'S.—A large and varied assortment of the most beautiful goods suited for Christmas and wedding presents. Also,
French plums in glass jars, and China preserves
Muscatel's and Jordan almonds
Normandy pippins and dried apples
Currants and raisins, mixed spice, and mixed peel
Sultana raisins, soft shell almonds, and Spanish nuts
Biscuits, Huntley and Palmer's, in endless variety
York and Cumberland hams, very superior
Wiltshire and Cumberland bacon, very choice
North Wilts and Cheshire cheese, magnificent quality
Wollongong and Dutch butter, not to be surpassed
Teas, coffees, and sugars, matchless quality
Flour, very superior, for Christmas week only, at 10s. per bag.
Australian Tea Mart, 319, George-street, opposite the Market.

THE RAILWAY TIMEKEEPERS.—SAMUEL DAVIS' very superior double-cased hunting silver railway patent levers, capped and twelve holes jewelled, reversed movements, chronometer compensated balance, sprung above, by the celebrated maker and sole patentee, George Clinton. These watches are well adapted for this climate—bush work and sea use; they will bear any amount of rough usage, and are warranted not to vary more than one minute per month. Acknowledged to be the best description of watch for general use ever imported into this colony.

Price ... ... £10 10s.

A five years' guarantee given with each watch.
I have disposed of upwards of two hundred of the above watches since I have been a appointed agent, and I have the gratification of knowing that they have given general satisfaction. I feel positive that in a very short period no other class of watch will be used in the bush. I have letters from many influential squatters, who express themselves also to that effect.
SAMUEL DAVIS, wholesale and retail Watchmaker and Jeweller, 209, George-street, nearly opposite the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney.
N.B.—The most extensive general assortment of watches and fine gold jewellery, diamonds, &c., in the colony.

NOTICE!—The public are respectfully informed that the Jewellery Establishment, at 191, George-street, between King and Hunter streets, adjoining Cohen and Harbottle's Auction Rooms, and lately carried on by Mr. Samuel Davis as watchmaker and jeweller, will be reopened by the undersigned on the 3rd or 4th of January, 1857, with a splendid new stock of watches and jewellery of every description and of the latest design. Electro-plated ware in great variety. Clocks, ornaments, and every other article connected with the watch and jewellery branch will be sold at London prices. U. MITCHELL, watchmaker and jeweller, 100, Pitt-street.

SYDNEY HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY, George-street, opposite Bridge-street, conducted by Messrs. PARKE and HUNTLEY, Homœopathic Pharmaceutists.—This institution has been established with the view of meeting the daily and increased wants of the homœopathic public in New South Wales and the Australasian colonies generally. The main object of the proprietors will be the preparation and supply of every homœopathic medicine as recognised by the English and continental pharmacopœias, and will be prepared according to the adopted centesimal and decimal scales.
The advantages to be derived from the preparation of the medicines in the colony, instead of by importation, is too obvious to need any comment.
Another equally important object of this establishment will be the dispensing of prescriptions, an operation requiring nice exactness and delicacy—an essential feature in homœopathic pharmacy. The proprietors, in alluding to this branch of the business have permission to state that on and and after the 2nd January, 1857, the prescriptions of Dr. Bellamy will be dispensed at the Pharmacy; and having obtained the confidence and patronage of that gentleman, the public may rest assured that every prescription will not only be most accurately dispensed, but charged on a moderate scale.
In addition to the above there will be constantly on sale the various external remedies required for professional and domestic use.
Medicine cases fitted up with globules or tinctures; with "Domestic Guides."
The different publications of the day on the subject of homœopathic regularly in stock, with a variety of useful addends.
The best prepared homœopathic cocoa, and farinaceous foods, &c., &c.
P.S.—The above establishment is intended to be opened on or about the 2nd day of January, 1857.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS have again cured a case of Sore Legs of twelve years' standing.—Miss Emma Hartey, of Campbelltown, Van Diemen's Land, was one of the most deplorable objects, and the most unfortunate of sufferers with bad legs from a child, and frequently bitterly deplored her fate; she had undergone many operations, and spent a little fortune in obtaining medical advice, but she was not benefitted. Her friends persuaded her not to impoverish her purse any further, and her medical man candidly told her she could never be cured; her own good sense, however, made her have recourse to Holloway's Pills and Ointment, and by persevering with these remedies at a mere nominal expense for two months, her legs were completely cured; she now walks better than she ever did before in her life, and enjoys the best of health. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York; also, by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

GEORGE ETHERIDGE, in gratefully acknowledging the marked patronage he has received from the Ladies of Sydney generally since entering on the millinery and bonnet department, has determined, being Christmas, to repay his kind patrons with some of the greatest bargains ever offered them. Having this afternoon received (per Wave of Life) two cases of first-class Millinery Bonnets, from the celebrated House of Vyse and Son, of Ludgate Hill, London, G. E. will offer them (to-morrow) WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, at exactly one-half the invoice price. Warwick House, Haymarket.

COALS.—Best Newcastle afloat, by the cargo. JAMES MALCOLM and CO.

AUSTRALIAN WINES for SALE. J. E. BLAKE 14, Macquarie-place.

MATTRESSES and CARPETS made. THOMAS BATES, 22, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo.

ONE HUNDRED (100) MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES to select from.—W. PATTEN invites the attention of the Building Public, both in town and country, to the above collection of well-assorted new goods; having, in addition, to his usual stock, just opened sixty-nine (69) cases, ex Armin, of the latest designs, suited either for the cottage or mansion. Australian Marble Works, 213, Pitt-street, Sydney.
A lot of extra stout Packing Cases for SALE. Best London Portland Cement and Plaster of Paris.

1000 DOORS, the best imported to the colony, now landing, and for SALE, cheap. JOHN BROOMFIELD, Albion Wharf.

50,000 BEST Bangor Slates, 28 x 10; 100,000, ditto ditto, 24 x 12—reduced fully 20 per cent. J. BROOMFIELD, Albion Wharf.

100,000 FEET HARDWOOD, all sizes very cheap. J. BROOMFIELD, Albion Wharf.

LIQUID CEMENT for the Toothache, sold in bottles, by Mr. P. EMANUEL, Dentist, 192, George-street.

COALS.—A. A. Co.'s coals, and Morpeth coals, for SALE by J. BROOMFIELD, Albion Wharf.

LIGHT SUMMER WINES.—Just landed, in prime condition, a parcel of hock and claret, consisting of first class and medium wines, viz.—
100 cases Liebfrauenmilch (vintage, 1841)
100 ditto Zeltinger (vintage, 1848)
200 ditto Chateau la Rose
50 ditto Chateau Lafitte.
JAMES ALEXANDER and CO., 1, Church-hill.

WINES.—Champagne, Hocks, Clarets, Ports, Sherries, &c., &c., of the finest qualities, at I. O. GLANHAM and CO.'S, Reiby Cottage, down the gateway, 3 doors south of the Post Office.

SHERRY, Pale, and free from acidity, 22s. 6d., 25s., and 30s. per dozen. BIRD and ROBINSON, New Pitt-street, opposite Queen's-place.

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE, 30s. and 35s. per dozen; claret, 25s. and 30s. per dozen; hock, 25s. and 30s. per dozen. BIRD and ROBINSON, New Pitt-street.

PALE BRANDY, 40s. and 45s. per dozen; whisky, Irish and Scotch, 40s. and 45s. per dozen; rum, 10s. 6d. to 15s. per dozen. BIRD and ROBINSON, New Pitt-street.

PORT, 20s., 25s., and 30s. per dozen; fine old ditto, 35s. per dozen. BIRD and ROBINSON, New Pitt-street, opposite Queen's-place.

ALE, in splendid condition, 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per dozen quarts; porter, 9s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per dozen quarts. BIRD and ROBINSON, New Pitt-street.

NEWTOWN FOLKS.—Splendid Butters, York Hams, Port Cooper cheese, and Chillian flour. Lowest prices. APPLETON'S.

FOR SALE by the undersigned
Taylor's porter
Ind and Coope's strong Romford ale
Sherry wines
Champagne, various brands
Case brandy, pale cognac
Lowndes' old tom
Schweppe's soda water and lemonade
Wine corks
Fullwood's annatto
Starch—Berger's
Pickles, Whybrow's, pints and quarts
Bottled fruits
American hops
Manila cigars, No. 3, duty paid
Wedge axes
Blasting powder
Lead piping, half-inch
Three-bushel bags
Navy canvas, Nos. 1 to 6
Tent duck, 27-inch
Canvas tents
CART, DOG-CART, and OMNIBUS WHEELS
INVOICES of boots and shoes, moleskin trousers, doeskin and alpaca clothing, pilot jackets and trousers, Nevill and Co.'s cotton hosiery assorted, Louis Braun's hats and caps, black Paris hats, door mats, packing papers, wine corks, French's gold watches, &c., &c.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.,
Counting-house, 213, George-street.

JUST LANDED, ex Invincible,—Sixteen cases of Summer Hats, comprising drab beavers, shell, merino, French felts (white, fawn, and black), and ladies' riding hats, a large assortment of Balmoral and Glengarry bonnets, in various tartans; royal tar hats, military and navy caps, a large supply of military and navy lace, gold shoulder cord, crowns, anchors, cannons, &c. Every description of hats and caps made to order. Business closed at 7 o'clock, Saturdays excepted. B. MOUNTCASTLE, importer and manufacturer, 224, George-street, and 48, Market-street.

FOR SALE, by private contract, a most valuable Block of improved Land, at North Island, New Zealand; title, grant from the Crown (in first hands); contents, about 400 acres; situated in a beautiful and sheltered valley close to the fine harbour of Mongonui, the nearest New Zealand port to Sydney, and a port of entry. This land fronts upon a fresh water river, and is accessible at all seasons by boats. For further particulars, see map of the property and surrounding district, at Messrs. PURKIS and LAMBERT, Land Office, first floor, 262, George-street.

TIMBER! TIMBER!! TIMBER!!!—At market prices, at JONES' Pine and Hardwood Timber Yard, back of the Union Inn, Newtown Road.

WINNOWING MACHINES, ex Oliver Cromwell.—On SALE at CHAPMAN, BROTHERS, 581, George-street, near Christ Church.

NOW LANDING, a large assortment of French Casements. W. H. ROLFE'S Timber Yard, Circular Quay.

FLOUR, FLOUR, FLOUR for Christmas week only at 10s. per bag of 80lb., quality extra superfine. HANKS and LLOYD, Australian Tea Mart.

FLOUR, FLOUR, FLOUR.—Families will do well in looking to that primary article, Flour, for Christmas pudding. Purchase good fruit, and good flour, and success is yours in securing a good Old English Plum Pudding. Finest family flour, of extra quality, to be had for this week only, at 10s. per bag, at HANKS and LLOYD'S Australian Tea Mart.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist (established in Sydney 1842), No. 188, George-street, near EMPIRE Office.

DALTON'S PORTRAITS.—Mr. DALTON, late instructor and painter to the Queen, begs to announce that he still continues to take portraits in crayons, and to practice the several popular branches of photography. 245, George-street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—DALTON'S Portraits.—"The most valuable present we can offer to a friend is a true and faithful delineation of the features most prized and admired."

TO LEND, £2000 at 8 per cent., on City or Suburban Properties. Apply to Messrs. DUNSMURE and STAFFORD.

GEORGE ETHEREDGE, in the Haymarket, is determined to sell the best and cheapest Bonnets in the colony.

ETHEREDGE, in the Haymarket, has just opened a case of the best French Kid Gloves, in every colour. Haymarket.

WAX FLOWERS and FRUIT, Ornamental Leather Work, Raised Wool, and Bead Work.—Lessons in the above elegant accomplishments in a superior style of art are now given at Berlin House, 254, George-street, Mrs. READING having secured the assistance of an artiste lately from England, who will attend ladies at their own residence, if required. Terms and specimens to be seen at Berlin House, 254, George-street.

BERLIN HOUSE, 254, George street.—Crochet Lace sleeves, collars, chemisettes, and antimacassars, in great variety.

BABY LINEN.—Just opened, an assortment of cloaks, hoods, robes, and other requisites for the nursery. W. READING, Berlin House, 254, George-street.

FORD, THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO.
Late
DAVID JONES AND CO.,
(George and Barrack streets).
Carriage Entrance to the Show Rooms in Barrack-street.

MONSTER DRAPERY SALE.—Further Reduction.—The "Hall" will be closed on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY next, to re-mark the Stock, in order to have the whole cleared out by the first of January. GEO. MOORE and CO., 89 and 91, Pitt-street, opposite the Theatre.

LIVERPOOL ARMS, corner of Pitt and King streets.—LUNCHEON ROOMS.—The proprietor begs to inform the public that on MONDAY next, the 22nd instant, he intends to open his Luncheon Rooms. The hours will be from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. The bill of fare comprises every delicacy, and the charges will be extremely moderate. Having fortunately secured the services of George Watson, late head waiter at Toogood's, the entire arrangements will be under his management and direction.

LUNCHEON'S for the MILLION, at 9d. Choice of a Bill of Fare consis

IMMIGRANTS per KATE.—Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned persons for whom passages were provided to this colony in pursuance of Deposits made in the Treasury here, under the Remittance Regulations, have arrived in the ship Kate, and that they will be prepared to join their friends—the single females from the Institution, Hyde Park Barracks, and the married families, and single men from the ship, on SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock a.m.

Name of Immigrant.	Name of Depositor.
Adams, Alexander	Thomas Adams
Barber, Edward	Joseph Derrett
William	Ditto
Sarah J.	Ditto
Boland, John	Jane Hennessy
Jeremiah	Ditto
Brennan, Ellen	James Brennan
Byrnes, Patrick	Mary Byrnes
Sarah	Ditto
Byron, John	William Allison
Bulyer, Catherine	William Bulyer
Carroll, William	William Allison
Carroll, John	Bridget Carroll
Cawlan, James	James Cawlan
Mary A.	Ditto
Patrick	Ditto
Sarah	Ditto
John	Ditto
Robert	Ditto
Camill, Catherine	Michael Fahil
Collis, Thomas	Catherine Collis
Condon, Patrick	Ellen Nestor
Corbett, Patrick	John O'Hehir
Cormick, Philip	John Cormick
Judith	Ditto
Corry, Winifred	William Wheeler
Donohue, Daniel	Johanna Donohoe
Johanna	Ditto
Dowling, Mary	Richard Cleary
Patrick	Ditto
Doyle, James	James Doyle
Dugan, John	James Dugan
Egan, Felix	S. A. Egan
Fitzgerald, Mary	Margaret Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick, Martin	William Nicholson
Ellen	Ditto
Flannery, James	Martin Flannery
Gannon, John	J. R. Gannon
Bridget	Ditto
James	Ditto
Michael	Ditto
Bridget	Ditto
Patrick	Ditto
Gleeson, Eliza	Michael Hagarty
Goodman, William	Edward Bennett
Sarah	Ditto
Griffiths, Charlotte	John Griffiths
Jane	Ditto
John	Ditto
Hickey, Mary	James Conran
John	Patrick Hickey
Connor	Ditto
Hogan, Patrick	Catherine M'Grath
Michael	Ditto
Margaret	Ditto
Hurley, Michael	Honora Hurley
Kerby, John	Mary Kerby
Loughnane, James	John Loughnane
M'Namara, Michael	Margaret Lacy
Mack, Bridget	Ann Mack
Maher, Mary	Johanna Maher
James	Ditto
Maley, Timothy	John Maley
Johanna	Ditto
Meagry, James	Mary J. Marill
Merrin, John	Patrick Larkin
Murphy, Thomas	Patrick Tuohy
Needham, William	Mary Barns
Nestor, Michael	Ellen Nestor
Mary	Ditto
Nutty, John	Margaret Nutty
Ann	Ditto
William	Ditto
Thomas	Ditto
O'Callaghan, Timothy	John O'Hehir
Daniel	Ditto
O'Donnell, Owen	Susan O'Donnell
Purcell, James	Ellen Purcell
Reece, Sarah	John Griffiths
Ronan, Philip	Mary Ronan
Shea (or Shar), Mary	John Shar
Denis	Ditto
James	Ditto
Johanna	Ditto
Simpson, Susan	John Simpson
Alexander	Ditto
James	Ditto
Sullivan, Mary	P. M. Sullivan
Michael	Ditto
Tobin, Bridget	Mary Tobin
Travers, Margaret	John Travers
Tuohy, William	Patrick Tuohy
Usher, Daniel	John Usher
Wilson, Thomas	David Wilson
Robert	Ditto

H. H. BROWNE, Agent for Immigration.
Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 24th December, 1856.

IMMIGRANTS per KATE.—Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned persons, for whom passages were provided to this colony in pursuance of deposits made in the Treasury here, under the Land and Immigration Deposit Regulations, have arrived in the ship Kate, and that they will be prepared to join their friends on SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock a.m.

Name of Immigrant.	Name of Depositor.
Rutledge, George	H. Osborne
Catherine	Ditto
John	Ditto
Joseph	Ditto
Jane	Ditto
David	Ditto

H. H. BROWNE, Agent for Immigration.
Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 24th December, 1856.

GAS FOR LIGHTING AND COOKING.—ALLAN A. MARSHALL has just constructed a simple and compact apparatus for the manufacture of gas from oil, grease, or any similar substance. The process is inexpensive, very easily managed, and produces a gas of very fine quality, highly suitable for lighting up hotels, stores, or country houses. The apparatus may be seen in action, and all necessary information may be obtained at Mr. MARSHALL'S, Bon-Accord Brass, Copper, and Plumbing Works, Pyrmont, Sydney.

DAIRY.—Any person desirous of establishing a Dairy within 2 miles of Sydney, and on peculiarly advantageous terms, must apply at Mr. JAMES BATLEY'S, butcher, corner of Castlereagh and Market streets, on Saturday next, the 27th instant, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

AUSTRALIAN Book Almanac. Price 9d.; diary 2s. SMITH and GARDINER, publishers, Pitt-street.

NEW BOOKS; New Music; New Magazines.—SMITH and GARDINER, Pitt-street.

ON SALE by the Undersigned, Tin Plates, IC, IX, IXX LEVICKS and PIPER, Pitt-street.

LIVERPOOL.—Mr. FAIRMAN, at the London Stores, has just received a choice lot of fruit for Christmas. A variety of Christmas presents can be purchased there. N.B.—Fresh roasted coffee ground every morning.

FOR SALE, a first-rate Milch Cow, with a Calf about two weeks old. Apply at Campbell Lodge, Potts' Point.

COCHIN CHINA FOWLS.—A Gentlemen about to change his residence, is necessitated to part with 8 or 9 pairs of birds. Apply immediately, Shannon Grove, Balmain.

SODA ASH, (Tennant's, 52 per cent.) JAMES DEAN, Macquarie-place.

FOR DISPOSAL, a Grocery Business, in Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo. The shop is spacious, and well fitted up, and may be taken with the stock at a valuation; any industrious person, with a small capital, and a knowledge of the trade may, from the improving neighbourhood, and the capabilities of the premises, soon procure a flourishing business. For address apply to A. FAIRFAX, 287, George-street.

B. B. HORSE NAILS and Horse Shoes, assorted sizes, for SALE by the undersigned. ALFRED C. COHEN, Wynyard-lane.

SALES BY AUCTION.

AUSTRALIAN HORSE BAZAAR, Pitt-street, Sydney.—WATT and PEARSON hold regular Sales by auction every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock. Gigs, phaetons, horses, &c., always on hire. Horses, &c., bought and sold on commission. Livery and bait at as cheap rates as any other yard in Sydney.

MONDAY, 29th December.
To Glassware Dealers and others.
50 Packages Glassware.
Tumblers, 5 to the Quart
Butters, Sugars
Ales, Goblets
Cruets, Caraffes, and Cups
Decanters
Chemists' Phials
Claret Decanters and Celeries.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at their Mart, on MONDAY, the 29th December, at 11 o'clock,
50 packages glassware, as under
Tumblers, 5 to the quart
Butters, sugars
Ales, goblets
Cruets
Water bottles and caraffes
Wines, decanters
Chemists' phials
Claret decanters and celeries
Cut tumblers
Wines
Champagnes
Clarets and liqueurs. Terms at sale.

Windsor.
TO BE SOLD by auction, by Mr. GEORGE GUEST, on TUESDAY, 30th December, at Mr. James Ridge's, Royal Oak Windsor,
(50) fifty horses and mares fresh from the country.

Genuine Sale of Wines, Spirits, &c.
Just arrived, ex Colercon.
Important to Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, Country Storekeepers, and others.
TUESDAY, 30th December.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 30th December, at 11 o'clock,
SPIRITS.
20 hogsheads Demarara rum
10 ditto E. I. ditto
10 ditto fine Scotch whisky
7 quarter-casks ditto ditto
150 cases JDEZ gin
100 ditto key brand ditto
50 ditto anchor brand ditto
7 hogsheads prime dark brandy
15 casks ditto ditto
7 hogsheads United Vineyard brandy
423 cases pale brandy
170 ditto old tom, in white bottles.
WINES.
20 quarter-casks sherry
10 ditto superior pale sherry
100 cases London-bottled ditto
30 quarter-casks fine old port, single diamond
10 ditto ditto ditto, double diamond
15 hogsheads Hunt's port, single diamond
11 quarter-casks ditto ditto
9 hogsheads ditto, double diamond
4 quarter-casks ditto, ditto
11 hogsheads ditto, treble diamond
16 quarter-casks ditto, ditto
4 hogsheads ditto, quadruple diamond
10 quarter-casks ditto, ditto
50 casks, each 4 dozen, treble diamond port
50 ditto, ditto 2 ditto, ditto ditto (fine old)
75 ditto, ditto 1 ditto, claret
190 ditto, ditto 1 ditto, champagne
7 ditto, ditto 6 ditto, pints, Rudesheimer
17 ditto, ditto 3 ditto, quarts, Hochheimer Dandechanei
27 ditto, ditto 1 ditto, ditto, ditto ditto
45 ditto, ditto 1 ditto, ditto, Schloss Johannisberger
15 ditto, ditto 3 ditto, Liebfraumilch
21 ditto, ditto 1 ditto, Johannisberger
18 ditto, ditto 1 ditto, Marcobrunner
3 ditto, ditto 3 ditto, ditto
7 ditto, ditto 3 ditto, Johannisberger
25 ditto, ditto 1 ditto, noyeau and curaçoa.
BEER.
75 hogsheads Bass and Co.'s No. 3 Burton ale
25 ditto Day, Paine, and Co.'s ale
50 ditto Taylor's stout
200 casks bottled ale and porter, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Very Eligible Suburban Property.
ROSE BANK COTTAGE, and
Six Compact Little Allotments of Land, at Balmain.
About 100 yards from the Steam Ferry,
For Auction Sale, WEDNESDAY, 7th January, 1857.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 7th January,
All that compact and substantial stone-built edifice, ROSE BANK COTTAGE, having eight rooms, kitchen, scullery pantry, &c., as under—
On the Ground Floor—
Drawing-room, 18 x 16, opening into porch, and verandah 6½ feet wide
Dining-room, 15 x 12½, opening into another verandah 6½ feet wide
Bedroom, 14½ x 12½
Ditto, 10 x 8½
Ditto, 7½ x 11½
Dressing-room, 6 x 6½
Study, 6½ x 6½, entered from verandah
Kitchen, 14½ x 11½
Pantry, 6 x 8
Scullery, 9½ x 8½
With a fine Garden, tastefully laid out, and large yard, with fowl-house, &c., altogether occupying a depth of 53 feet, with frontage of 150 feet to a road leading from the Steam Ferry to Nicholson-street.
There is also a well of the purest water in continual and abundant supply.
Also,
Those six very desirable compact little allotments of land, comprising;
No. 5, adjoining the above property, and having a depth of 83 feet, with a frontage of 58 feet to the above-mentioned road, leading from the Steam Ferry to Nicholson-street.
No. 6, adjoining No. 5, and having a depth of 83 feet, with a frontage of 60 feet to the same road.
No. 7, adjoining No. 6, having a depth of 76 feet, with a frontage of 60 feet to the above road.
No. 8, partially adjoining No. 7, having a depth of 100 feet, and 24 feet 6 inches frontage to Nicholson-street.
No. 9, adjoining No. 8, having a depth of 90 feet, with frontages of 24 feet to a lane at the back, and 24 feet to Nicholson-street.
No. 10, corner allotment, having frontages of 24 feet to a lane at the back, 90 feet to the above-mentioned road, and 24 feet to Nicholson-street, adjoining No. 9.
Title, good. Plans at Auction Mart.
For positive sale, and on liberal terms.

PEREMPTORY SALE under power of the MORTGAGE.
Notice to Capitalists, Speculators, and others.
In the Insolvent Estate of H. S. Smith and Co.
By order of the Official Assignee, F. W. Perry, Esq.
DISTRICT of WELLINGTON.
The CUMBOGLEAIMBONG STATION, and
The CULLENBURRAWONG STATION.
DISTRICT of BLIGH,
The TURIDGEREE STATION
The ULOMONGO STATION
The BUCKLINBAGH STATION, and
The TOORAWANDI STATION. Also
About 16,000 FINE-WOOLLED SHEEP
500 HEAD OF CATTLE,
With HORSES, WORKING BULLOCKS, DRAYS, and all other requisites for carrying on the above very valuable and extensive stations.
Title unquestionable.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from F. W. Perry, Esq., official assignee in the insolvent estate of Harold S. Smith and Co., to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, 7th January, 1857, at 12 o'clock,
The above very valuable stations, stock, &c., situated in the districts of Wellington and Bligh, better known as Mr. George Langley's stations, viz.—
Wellington District.
Watered by the Macquarie, five miles from the flourishing town of
Dubbo
Cumboglealmbong
Cullenburrawong
Upon which are now depasturing about 1400 mixed sheep.
The station of Cumboglesimbong is estimated to carry 10,000 sheep. There are seven out-stations, Cullenburrawong being the outside one of all.
The head station, Cumboglealmbong, has on it the following improvements, viz., two good cottages, one with garden attached; woolshed, an extensive horse paddock, small cultivation paddock, two small stockyards, and two men's huts.

Bligh District.
Watered by the Castlereagh River, and adjoining the above,
(Cattle)—Turidgeree
(Sheep) Ulomongo, Bucklinbagh, Mungerie, and Toorawandi Stations,
together with several Out-Stations, and upon which are now depasturing about 13,000 sheep, viz.—

Ewes and lams, and lambing ...	4478
Wethers	3772
Ditto, fit for the butcher	1500
Dry ewes	1495
Yearling ewes and wethers (hoggets)	1254
Ewes and unweaned lambs ...	1977
Rams	41
Total, (more or less)	14,537

With the Turidgeree Station will be sold the Right of Brand to the Cattle remaining on the stations, branded BY over L & BY (estimated at 500); the right of about 30 head of Horses, branded SMH (conjoined); also an Arab Stallion, 6 years old.

The improvements, at the head station, Toorawandi, consist of superintendant's cottage, store, mens' huts, horse paddock, stock yard, sheep yards; also, a good woolshed newly barked, about 100 feet long by 40 feet broad, and having covered accommodation for about 400 sheep, together with yards, presses, &c., and the whole in working order.
The improvements at Mungerie consist of
An overseer's hut, store, kitchen, shepherds' huts, drafting yards, stock yards, and horse paddocks.
8 horses, for station work
2 teams of working bullocks, of 8 each, with yokes and gear complete.
The above most valuable pastoral properties are so well known as Mr. George Langley's Stations, that it requires little or no eulogy from the auctioneer in their favour. It is estimated that the stations in the Wellington district are capable of depasturing at least 10,000 sheep; whilst those in the Bligh district would, with a little outlay to secure water, carry fully 30,000. Indeed, these stations are invaluable, from their proximity to market, possessing fattening qualities of the highest order; salt bush, herbs, and myall forming the characteristics of the pasturage.
Plan on view at the Auction Rooms, where further particulars may be obtained.
TERMS:—
25 per cent. cash
25 ditto 4 months
25 ditto 8 months
25 ditto 12 months.

Extensive and Important Sale of Boots and Shoes, from the London and Northampton Houses of Bostock and Co., and Davies and Sons.
Ex Colercon.
Also, the balance of the Boots and Shoes, ex Wave of Life.
MONDAY, 29th December.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 29th December, at 11 o'clock,
200 trunks and packages boots and shoes, from the houses of Bostock and Co., and Davies and Sons, ex Colercon; really beautiful goods, principally women's and children's ware. Also, the balance of the goods, ex Wave of Life, comprising
Children's patent calf shoes, straps, 2-5
Ditto coloured roan shoes, straps, 2-5
Ditto cloth boots, welts, to button, 3-9
Ditto cashmere boots, to lace, 6-9
Ditto coloured ditto ditto, to button, 2-9
Ditto cordovan ditto, to lace, 6-9
Ditto grain ditto, ditto, 6-9
Ditto patent boots, ditto, 2-5
Ditto coloured roan boots, ditto, 2-5
Women's calf lace boots, bradded
Ditto cashmere boots, patent fronts, E. S.
Ditto ditto ditto to lace
Ditto cloth boots, E. S., welts, S. P. H.
Ditto ditto welts, to lace, B. B.
Ditto patent calf slippers and sandles
Ditto Venetian slippers, 1-7
Ditto Brussels carpet slippers
Ditto black and coloured roan slippers
Girls' calf lace boots, bradded
Ditto patent calf strap shoes
Ditto cashmere boots, patent fronts, E. S.
Ditto ditto ditto, to button and lace
Ditto coloured ditto boots, to button and lace
Ditto cloth boots, welts
Ditto cordovan ditto, ditto, S. P. H.
Ditto stout leather lace boots
Ladies' best cashmere boots, patent fronts, E. S., 1-7
Ditto black moire antique boots
Ditto cloth boots, E.S., patent goloshed, welts
Ditto ditto, to lace, welts
Ditto ditto, military heels
Ditto black kid slippers, sandles
Ditto bronze ditto ditto
Ditto patent calf slippers ditto
Gents' patent calf dress wellingtons
Ditto ditto prince georges
Ditto calf wellingtons, plain and bevel edges
Ditto ditto prince georges, ditto ditto
Ditto balmoral boots, calf goloshed
Ditto enamelled ditto, ditto ditto
Ditto best patent calf boots, E.S.
Ditto ditto kid top boots, patent goloshed
Ditto memel boots, patent goloshed
Ditto ditto E.S. calf ditto
Ditto cloth boots, E.S. patent goloshed
Ditto watertights, shooting boots, brass bradded
Ditto carpet morning slippers
Ditto black and coloured roan ditto
Ditto buff morning ditto
Men's best watertights
Ditto kip cossacks
Ditto light calf bluchers
Ditto ditto ditto cossacks
Ditto stout ditto walking shoes
Boys' and youths' kip lace boots, bradded
Ditto kip blucher boots
Ditto calf cossacks.
LEATHER, at 2 o'clock.
French and English calfskins
Colonial calfskins
Ditto kip
V.D.L. kangaroo skins.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Important to Timber Merchants, Shippers, Builders, &c.
Unreserved Auction Sale of the entire Cargo ex Magnolia, from Boston.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Wilkinson Brothers and Co. to sell by auction, at their Wharf, George-street North, on MONDAY, the 5th of January, at half-past 2 o'clock prompt,
Without the least reserve,
The entire cargo of the Magnolia, consisting of
1-inch spruce pine tongued and groved boards, planed one side
¾-inch ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto
½-inch clear merchantable white pine boards, planed one side, from 12 to 18 inches wide.
Clear and merchantable white pine boards, planed one side, and planed edges, 10 to 16 inches wide
White pine joists, assorted
Yellow pitch pine, 1 inch weather-boards, planed one side
Pitch pine flooring boards, tongued and grooved, 1 inch thick, planed one side
Ditto ditto ditto, 1¼ ditto
Norway pine boards, planed one side, tongued and grooved, 1 inch thick
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, 1¼ inch
White pine clear boards, tongued and grooved, 1 inch, planed one side
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, 1¼ inch
Pitch pined planed boards, planed one side, and planed edges, 1, 1¼, and 1½ inches
Battens, pine, 3 x 1
Laths, pine, 3 feet 6 and 4 feet
Pitch pine, 4 to 6 feet
Shingles
Red Baltic deals, 3 x 9, 11 x 3
Slates, best Bangor, 16 x 8, 18 x 10, 20 x 10, 22 x 12, 24 x 12
Galvanized iron, assorted
Corrugated and plain, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 guage
Moulded doors
Window sashes, glazed, 10 x 8, 10 x 12, 10 x 14
Pitch and tar
The whole of these goods being for positive unreserved sale, it offers an excellent opportunity for the trade and speculators to invest.
Full particulars will appear in a future issue.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Important to Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.
Now landing, ex Oliver Cromwell.
75 Packages of really Choice and Seasonable Drapery Goods.

MURIEL and MILLER have received instructions from the importers to sell by public auction, on an early day in January,
75 packages of drapery, the best selection offered this season for public competition.

New Year's Gifts.
Just Landed, ex La Hogue.
To Proprietors of Fancy Repositories, Perfumers, Tobacconists, Dealers, and others.
15 Packages from James Greenwood and Co.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street, on MONDAY next, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
CTR 1 to 15 } 15 packages, consisting of
Clock stands, whips, India-rubber balls, banjos, horse drays, cricket bats, cricket balls, stumps, china boxes, porcelain ornaments, fancy pipes, catty pipes, wax figures and flowers under glass shades, fancy glass boxes, tea sets, skittles, sailing vessels, large wooden horses, vases, oval boxes, marrow oil, pomades, almond bandoline, essences, oils, hair oils, tape, globe and toilet essences, hair brushes, combs, clocks, together with every elegant ornament suitable for the new year.
Terms, cash.

To Amateur Fishermen and others.
First-class Fishing Boat, copper-fastened, 27 feet long, with every possible appurtenance, with four seines.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, on the Circular Quay, on WEDNESDAY next, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A first-class fishing boat, 27 feet long, with sails, oars, and paddles, copper-fastened, with a wall which can be uncorked at pleasure; four nets and grabells similar to those used by Mr. Wilson, and every other possible requisite.
*** A capital opportunity for a gentleman to give pleasure to his friends, or a certain fortune for two able-bodied men to commence the fishing trade.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Dandonald, Teulon, from England.
Biscuits, in tins, d'amaged by sea water.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
BISCUITS 15 Two reases containing
78 tins biscuits, more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Just Landed ex Edward Oliver.
Superior Single and Double Barrelled Guns, from Tipping and Lowden, of Birmingham; and Saddlery, from Middlemore, of London.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
79 single barrel guns, percussion locks
74 ditto, real twisted barrels, patent breeches, &c., &c.
N.B.—The above are packed in cases of 1 dozen each.
Also, three cases of Middlemore's saddlery, consisting of gents' and ladies' saddles, bridles, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney.—Regular sale days, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 11 o'clock.
All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are particularly requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, &c., and amount of reserve, or otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.
N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

Anniversary Sale, Parramatta South.
On MONDAY, January 5th, 1857.
Absolute Sale, without reserve.
On the Ground.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been instructed by the agent of W. H. Kerr, Esq., to sell on the ground, on the FIRST MONDAY in the new year, January 5th, 1857, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The remaining allotments of that superb property so well known as the old Parramatta Racecourse, which has been divided into Twenty-two Sections, and subdivided into FOUR HUNDRED and SEVENTY-NINE ALLOTMENTS, of which one-half will be submitted to public competition on the day named above,—the other half having been disposed of at previous sales, some of them built upon, while others are partially built upon and fenced.
The vendor will in this, as in former sales, sell every lot submitted to competition without the slightest reserve.
The following are the lots remaining unsold:—
In SECTION 1.
Nos. 6, 10, and 13, each 50 feet to Rosehill-street, by 150 feet, more or less.
SECTION 2.
Nos. 28, 32, 36, 38, and 40, each 50 feet to Rosehill-street, by 150 feet.
Nos. 1, 2, and 4, each 50 feet to Sydney road.
Nos. 13 and 20, fronting Boundary-street.
SECTION 3.
Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6, fronting the Sydney-road.
Nos. 8 and 14, fronting Meehan-street, and
No. 39, fronting Boundary-street.
SECTION 4.
Nos. 10, 12 to 15, 17 to 20, 22 to 25 inclusive, 27, 28, 32, 34, 35, and 37, with frontages to Railway, Inkermann, and Meehan streets.
SECTION 5.
Nos. 11, 13, 25, 26, 30 to 37, 41, 44, 45, with 62 to 69 inclusive, all having frontages to Railway-street.
SECTION 9.
Nos. 4 to 10 inclusive, in Inkermann-street.
Nos. 15 to 23 inclusive, in Marsden-street.
SECTION 10.
Nos. 3 to 14, 17 to 23, in Crimea-street
Nos. 24 and 25 in Pitt-row.
SECTIONS 11, 14, 15, 18, 19, and 20,
Comprising
ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR LOTS,
with frontages to Crimea-street, Rosehill-street, Meehan, Railway, Marsden, Alma, Denison, and Hassall streets, with a few fronting Pitt-row.
☞ All purchasers at former sales can easily determine the position of the above lots, by referring to the lithographs in their possession, others may obtain lithographs on application to the auctioneers, which will enable them to select on the ground the spot they may like best. Posts with the names of the streets have been erected, and most of the lots pegged out and numbered.
*** Passengers to the sale per railway may receive free tickets on application at the Mart. A luncheon on the ground.
Terms liberal, as on former sales.
Title, quite satisfactory, and may be seen at the offices of Messrs. Norton, Son, and Barker.

Best York Paving Stones.
Now Landing,
Ex Oliver Cromwell, at Campbell's Wharf.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY next, 30th instant, at 11 o'clock, first lot to be offered,
50 tons best York paving stones, 2½ inch.
Terms at sale.

Splendid Building Sites, Balmain.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell, by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of January, 1857,
Thirty valuable BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, on the Balmain Estate, being sub-divisions of Lots 3, 4, and 5 of Block No. 27 of that Estate, situated near the sections purchased by W. M. Manning, W. Llewellyn, and George Thorne, Esqs., on the hill overlooking Waterview Bay and the harbour, down to the Heads in the one direction, and in the other presenting a view of the Parramatta River and the surrounding country.
The allotments are bounded by the Darling and Birch Grove Roads, to which they have frontages of 50 feet, more or less, by depths of 150 feet, more or less. The ground is perfectly level, and fit for building purposes.
In point of situation these allotments stand unrivalled, being in fact the pick of the Balmain Estate, combining, with an elevated situation and a panoramic view that might challenge comparison with any in the world, the advantage of immediate proximity to that emporium of industry and enterprise, Mr. Mort's Dry Dock, which has acquired additional colonial importance since the establishment there of the European and Australian Steam Packet Company's head quarters.
Additional value is imparted to these allotments from the circumstance of the attorneys for the trustees of the Balmain estate not being sellers of their land.
Plan on view at the Auction Rooms.
Further particulars will appear in a future advertisement.

A Handsome Verandah Cottage, containing six rooms, attic, detached kitchen, wash-house, coach-house, stable, and a large garden, with fruit trees bearing abundantly. Ample supply of good water in all seasons.
A large Building Allotment adjoining.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of January, 1857, at 11 o'clock,
That handsome and commodious brick-built verandah cottage, at present occupied by Mr. M'Donnell, at a rental of £130 per year, formerly the residence of Mr. S. Hebblewhite, situated in Underwood-street, having a frontage also to Caledonia-street, overlooking the harbour.
The house is faithfully built of brick on stone foundation, has verandahs back and front, pretty garden with trees the entrance, good yard, with side entrance to the out-offices; large garden with fruit trees, extending to the next street.
Adjoining this property, on the east side, is an allotment of the same dimensions, now used as a paddock, which may go with the property at a fixed and low price, if the purchaser wishes it. About 90 perches of quarried stone is on the ground.
The dwelling-house was erected by Mr. Seller, the builder, for his own use about five years since, and is now in excellent order.
Cards to view may be had from the Auctioneers.
Title, satisfactory.
Terms at sale.

BIRCH GROVE ESTATE.
DAY of SALE, THURSDAY the 8th JANUARY.
Preliminary Notice.
The Birch Grove Mansion and Estate, comprising Thirty Acres of Land, beautifully situated at Balmain, having a very extensive water frontage, extending from Longnose Point all along the northern side of Balmain up towards Iron Cove, and on the south side of Longnose Point, all around the head of the bay, close to the present residence of Captain Deloitte, which is within five minutes' walk of the steamer's wharf in Waterview Bay, better known as Mort's Dry Dock, from which a steamer regularly plys to the Phœnix Wharf, at the foot of Erskine-street.
This very valuable estate has been surveyed and subdivided (to meet the views and means of all classes of purchasers) into 114 allotments, exclusive of the mansion and grounds. The arrangement is such, that from a quarter of an acre to five acres may be taken together so as to form one lot. Many of the building sites are from 50 to 100 feet frontage, by depths of 200 feet, and a large number have waterside frontages; in some cases, to deep water, and in others with the privilege of extending out to deep water so as greatly to increase the area of the lots.
The Views from this Estate are not to be surpassed by any in the Harbour. Intending purchasers are earnestly invited to visit the spot, and make their selections. With the Mansion may be sold One, Two, or Three Acres of Land, as may be desired. The Premises have lately been put into complete repair, and fitted for the reception of a large and respectable family.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been favoured with instructions from the proprietor, to sell by auction, the above valuable estate at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 8th January next, at 11 o'clock.
Plans and lithographs of the property are completed, and can be seen at the City Mart.
Terms, 25 per cent. cash deposit, the residue at seven per cent. interest for three years, with liberty to pay off any time within that period.
Title—A grant from the Crown.

County of Roxburgh, near Bathurst.
705 Acres of Land on the Macquarie River, near Billy Willings, granted to Mr. J. Piper.
By order of the Mortgagees.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed by the Mortgagees to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, 8th January, 1857, at 11 o'clock,
A valuable estate on the Macquarie River, being a very early selection by one of the oldest settlers in that part of the country, and described in the deeds as "All that parcel of land, containing 705 acres, more or less, in the county of Roxburgh, near Billy Willings, bounded on the west by the Macquarie River, on the south by a section line one mile and a half beyond the junction of Swallow Creek with the Macquarie River, and on the east and north by section lines."
This estate is now let to Mr. Hugh Smith, of Watten Farm, Bathurst.
The value of land in this part of the country is now so well known and universally acknowledged that it is quite unnecessary for the auctioneers to do more than direct the attention of parties living near it, or others anxious to settle in such a delightful part of the country, to the fact that the mortgagees have full power to sell, and they are determined to realise.
Intending purchasers are invited to inspect the plan at the City Mart, which shows the names of the wealthy and influential gentlemen living near the property.
Terms at sale.

New Year's Gifts.
Continuation of the Christmas Sale.
Fancy Baskets, Parisian Boxes
Glassware, assorted
Confectioners' Dishes
Patent Coffee Machines
Glass Shades
Superior Parisian Furniture, &c., &c., &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from Messrs. Vial, D'Aram, Milliere, and Co. to sell by auction, at their Stores, Wynyard-square, on TUESDAY next, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The remaining portion of the fancy Parisian goods, furniture, glass shades, cut glass tumblers, champagne, wines, decanters, spirit bottles, butter stands, confectioners' glasses, fancy baskets, metallic dish covers, Parisian workboxes, glass shades, &c., &c., &c.
☞ The whole of which will be positively sold to close the entire shipment, prior to the new year.
Terms at sale.

Important to Ironmongers, Cutlers, Tin Plate Workers.
Assorted Ironmongery
Cutlery
Electro Plate Ware
Door Carriage and Fancy Mats
Three Bushel Bags
Tin Ware, assorted
Metallic Iron Dish Covers, &c., &c.
To Close various Accounts prior to the New Year.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, 31st instant, at 11 o'clock,
Several invoices of assorted ironmongery, cutlery, electro-plate ware, 3 bushel bags, door, carriage, and fancy mats, tin ware, metallic iron dish covers
Carriage mats
Door and bedroom mats, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Household Furniture, &c., &c.
Strawberry Hill Inn, near Elizabeth-street South.
MONDAY, December 29th, at 11 o'clock.
To Furniture Buyers and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by the proprietor (who is about to relinquish business) to sell by auction, at the above place and time,
A quantity of household furniture and other effects, consisting of
Hair-seated sofas
Ditto couches
Loo and dining tables
Chiffoniers
Chairs, hair and morocco seats
Chests drawers
Bedsteads
Bedding
Washstands
Kitchen utensils.
And various other articles too numerous to particularise.
Terms, cash.

SATURDAY, 27th instant.
Safes, Quicksilver
Bottling Machine, Mirrors
Cutlery, Pencils
Presses.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on SATURDAY, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Iron safes
Quicksilver, in jars
Wine bottling machine
Gold frame chimney mirrors
Pruning knives
Garden knives
Sailors knives
Pocket knives
Drawing pencils
Copying pencils, &c.
Terms at sale.

SATURDAY, 27th instant.
Fancy and Ornamental Goods.

CHATTO and HUGHES have been instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on SATURDAY, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A large and various assortment of fancy and ornamental goods, including
Transparent blinds
Fancy baskets
Framed engravings
Chinese paintings
Draught boards
Playing cards
Transparent candle screens
Fancy boxes
Meerschaum pipes
Drawing pencils
Table cutlery
Music books
P. M. folios
Bags
Water coolers
Writing desks
Percussion caps
Desks
Fancy looking glasses
Purses, brooches
Beads
Bugles
Eau de cologne
Walking canes
Sticks, &c. Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice of Sale of
Elegant Household Furniture
Splendid toned Grand Pianoforte, by Erard
Elegant China and Glassware
Choice Paintings and Engravings
Silver Plate and Plateware
Cabinets of Shells, and Geological and other Specimens
Valuable Library of Standard Works
Carriages, Tilbury Horses, Harness
Choice and rare Plants and Shrubs, and various other Effects.
At Hereford House, Glebe, the Residence of Thomas Woolley, Esq., in consequence of his intended departure for England.
To be sold by Auction, by

MR. EDWARD SALAMON, on the Premises, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 6th and 7th January, commencing each day at 11 o'clock.
☞ Catalogues are being prepared, and due notice will be given of their completion.
Terms, cash.

PITT-STREET, SYDNEY,
Close to the corner of PARK-STREET, and nearly opposite the CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.
TITLE—Unexceptionable.
Full particulars may be ascertained by applying to Messrs. BRENAN and RUSSELL, Solicitors, 42, Pitt-street, Sydney.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 6th January,
The undermentioned valuable property, situate nearly opposite to the Congregational Church, near the corner of PITT and PARK STREETS, city of Sydney:—
All that parcel of land, containing, as per deed of grant, 28 perches or thereabouts, situate in the city of Sydney, parish of St. Lawrence, being allotment No. 7 of section No. 18, bounded on the east by Pitt-street, 63½ feet; on the north by No. 8 allotment, 128½ feet; on the west by allotments Nos. 11 and 12, 61½ feet; and on the south by allotment No

THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

(*From the Morning Chronicle, 10th September.*)

THE rapid progress towards wealth and commercial prosperity, which the Australian Colonies have made during the last few years, is certainly without parallel in modern history. Victoria, from being in 1850 only a portion of another colony, has risen during the last six years to a high position among the commercial communities of the world. It had, it is true, its financial crisis, produced by over speculation in this country; but it has passed through the ordeal triumphantly, and the local Government, which in 1855 found itself with an income insufficient by a large sum to meet the current expenditure, has now every prospect of a large surplus revenue, and has already paid off the advances made to it by the local banks in its hour of adversity. A few figures relative to the commerce, population, and revenue of the colony will afford some idea of the vast progress which has been made.

When Victoria separated from the colony of New South Wales, and started on its career of independent existence, it had but a population of 69,738. The official returns for last year show an increase to 319,245 inhabitants. The ordinary revenue of the colony has increased from £12,460 to £1,809,763, and its income from territorial sources from £136,842 to £858,906. The imports into the colony have risen from £7,14,025 to £11,568,964, and its exports from £1,841,796 to £13,469,194. The number of ships entering the ports of the colony has risen from 555 in 1850, to 1897 in 1855; and the increase of tonnage has been from 108,030 tons to 489,876 tons. Comparing the revenue with the population, it appears that each person in the colony contributes about £7 10s. per head to the general fund; while in the United Kingdom the ordinary revenue is provided at the rate of £2 per head. This appears at first sight to be a somewhat unfavourable result for the infant colony. The difference, however, between the mother country and the colony may be explained by the peculiarities in the incidence of the taxation. Take, for instance, the two articles of tea and sugar. In the United Kingdom the consumption of sugar per head is not more than 30 pounds weight per annum; but in Victoria the ratio of consumption is at least 150 pounds per head. In the case of tea, the consumption in this country is not more than ten pounds per head per annum, while in Victoria it is more than five times that quantity. The duties upon both tea and sugar are much lower in Victoria than in the United Kingdom; but the increased consumption more than counterbalances the effect of the lower rate of duty.

The effect which the discovery of gold has had in increasing the consumption of all the articles of food, of luxuries, and of the necessaries of life, is most remarkable. Prior to the "golden age," the inhabitants of Victoria were wont to pride themselves upon their powers of consumption as compared with other and older countries; but during the last three years, consumption has gone on increasing in a most astonishing ratio; and the statistics of her commerce prove that the wants of society, which are the great stimulants to its progress, are as expansive to consume, as its industry may be to create, whatever ministers to its material enjoyment. A few of the items which form the vast and growing import trade of the colony of Victoria will suffice to illustrate the character of the trade and the wants of the community. The value of the butter and cheese imported into the colony, principally from the United Kingdom, was in 1855 not less than £466,000; candles, £244,000; wheat, flour, and bread, £1,550,000; oats, £594,000; potatoes, £316,000; coffee, £30,871; rice, £155,000; beer and cider, £516,000; spirits, £486,000; wine, £259,000; tea, £70,976; sugar, £240,000. For articles of domestic use, or those required for industrial purposes, there is an equally large demand. Thus, carriages appear in the list for £60,500; jewellery, £47,600; clocks and watches, £21,200; canvas, £123,000; hardware, £369,000; apparel, £319,000; haberdashery, £319,000; cottons, £76,700; stationery, £180,000; earthenware, £32,900; timber, £496,000; and slates, £25,760.

The colony of New South Wales has made a progress, if not so extensive as Victoria, at all events highly satisfactory. The total value of the imports into this colony in 1855 was £4,668,000—an amount slightly in arrear of that of the previous year, owing to the effects of the crisis, which more or less affected this colony at the same time as Victoria. The total exports for the same year, amounted to £2,858,000. The principal articles of export of New South Wales were—Gold 237,911 ounces, 116,640 tons of coal, 18,676,000 pounds of wool, and 2,887,000 feet of timber; and a large quantity of live stock. Of the entire exports of the colony, the United Kingdom received articles to the value of £1,486,000; the colonies, £1,277,000; and foreign States but £94,300. The colony of South Australia imported goods to the total value of £1,370,000 in 1855, of which amount the United Kingdom supplied £953,000, the British colonies, £325,000 and foreign States £92,000. The exports of the colony amounted to £957,000; the United Kingdom receiving £426,600; the colonies—principally the other Australian settlements—£536,000; and foreign States but £2000. Finally, the colony of Tasmania (or Van Diemen's Land, as it was formerly called) imported goods to the total value of £1,559,000, and exported to the extent of £1,428,000; the United Kingdom, as in the case of the other colonies, receiving and sending by far the largest proportion.

The following summary of the foreign trade of the four colonies will afford a correct idea of the importance of this branch of the colonial trade to the United Kingdom:—

	Imports.	Exports.
Victoria	11,568,964	13,469,194
New South Wales	4,668,525	2,858,136
South Australia	1,370,958	967,556
Tasmania	1,559,797	1,428,560
	19,168,184	17,723,446

Representing a total of foreign trade from this group of Australian colonies of not less than £36,891,360, or considerably more than equal to the whole value of our trade with the United States of America.

THE DORMANT WEALTH OF MEXICO.

(*From the Morning Chronicle.*)

UNDER this title, a Mexican paper refers to a communication by one Senor Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa which had appeared in a journal called the *Siglo*, from which it appears that an illimitable supply of sulphur, with all the requisites for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, is obtainable in the district of Popocatepetl, from which great results are anticipated, if capitalists will embark in the undertaking. The writer in commencing says—"The volcano of Popocatepetl or as it is called in the Indian tongue, Smoky Mountain, is the greatest source of wealth in the universe, in comparison with which the quicksilver mines of New Almaden, the prolific veins of the Sierra Madre, and the placers of California, all sink into insignificance. The best mines of gold and silver are always attended with uncertainties, and frequently with great hazards of fortune; for when a lead of these metals is once interrupted, large amounts of money have often to be expended to find it again. But the volcano of Popocatepetl is no uncertain or chance enterprise. It possesses a real and certain treasure and that treasure is the inexhaustible amount of pure sulphur, which is springing up every day in infinite abundance from its bowels. The date of the eruption of Popocatepetl is far back in antiquity—estimated to be more than four thousand years since—and in all that time its respirations have continued uninterrupted, and fountains of from an inch to a foot in diameter of pure sulphur have poured forth from the interior of the volcano. It would seem that in this time the eruptions should have thrown out the entire contents of the mountain, but it still continues to pour forth an uninterrupted abundance, every day piling up its precious contents near the mouth of the crater. The distance from the snowy summit to the superficial level of the hardened sulphur-bed, through which the vents are in constant labour, is now only a perpendicular of sixty-four feet. From observations and a reasonable estimate the sulphur thrown up and hardened in the crater may be set down at millions of millions of arrobas of the pure material. The writer, who is a civil engineer, says, the construction of manufactories for sulphuric acid are possible on the eastern slope of the mountain, at which point they could with facility be supplied with an abundance of the material for manufacture, and from which a constant stream of acid could be poured into the industrial cities of the world, bringing back its great value to the persons engaged in the business. He says, the United States consume annually in its manufactories sulphuric acid to the amount of the enormous sum of from 18,000,000 to 22,000,000 dollars, and contends that Mexico, by a slight exhibit of enterprise, might easily supply this market, as there is no comparison to be made between the expense of procuring and the qualities of the articles to be found in Vesuvius and Popocatepetl. The empresarios of Vesuvius, who supply the greater portion of the sulphur for the American market, would be unable to compete with those of Popocatepetl, for various reasons. Their sulphur is amalgamated with an infinity of substances, which require great expense to separate, and then, as in the case of new and old Almaden, the supply in Vesuvius is limited, while that of Popocatepetl would find little diminution by the labour of a century. We learn from this writer that some time since a company commenced operations on Popocatepetl, but owing to a law suit the works were stopped and the company subjected to great losses in defending their claim, but are now nearly reinstated, and soon expect a definitive judgment in their favour. In publishing the ideas of this writer many things suggest themselves to us of great importance in the enterprises now under way in Mexico. We already see the facility with which the pure sulphur can be obtained from Popocatepetl, and the practicability of establishing manufactories for sulphuric acid on the mountain, but a question here arises as to the expense of transportation for the acid or pure sulphur from the mines and manufactories to a market. By the present means of conveyance to Vera Cruz we entertain very serious doubts if the empresarios of Popocatepetl would have any decided advantage over those of Vesuvius, notwitstanding the vast superiority of their mine. The question then arises, by what means is this wealth to be made profitable to the miner, manufacturer, and shipper? We answer unhesitatingly by railroad conveyance. Setting down the consumption of sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol in the United States at 18,000,000 dollars to 22,000,000 dollars annually, and perhaps it would not be out of the way to estimate the imports of sulphur into Great Britain at nearly the same amount, we would find a market in these two colonies alone for over 30,000,000 dollars annually. The price of sulphur is now about 50 dollars a ton in the English and American markets for the article brought from Vesuvius and the sulphur beds of Italy. The article from Popocatepetl would, of course, command a higher price for its superiority; but calculating on the price of Vesuuian and Italian sulphur, we find it in the power of Mexican capitalists to export, with a certainty of finding a market for 30,000,000 dollars of ore which now remains unavailable and valueless in this land. From the facility with which the ore can be obtained we have no doubt but it could be supplied in abundance at a railroad depot in this city for one quarter the price it would bring in a foreign market, and the acid as well as the pure sulphur. Hence, there would remain to the merchant, the railroad company, the shipper, the balance of 22,000,000 annually from this enormous trade, out of which the railroad company would receive 12,000,000 dollars annually, and leave a large balance for the profits of the trader and shipper. Popocatepetl may truly be made the source of great wealth to Mexico. Its gigantic proportions, which have ever been the admiration of romantic travellers, may be made to excite the cupidity of the money lender, the scientific mechanic, and men of business and enterprise. Its yellow smoke and snowy crown will yet be hailed by thousands of industrious labouring men, and its sterile sides swarm with a busy population, who will take from the mine, which for centuries has been regarded with superstition by the aborigines, competence and wealth to reward and encourage industry. Its stock will be sought after in the great exchanges of the world. Railroad companies and shipping lines will find in it a sure and wealthy customer. As having a direct bearing on the prospects of the line of railroad already commenced from this city to the Gulf of Mexico, we publish these facts—which, if anything, are underrated—as an illustration of what one of the elements of dormant wealth in the Valley of Mexico may furnish to enterprise.

THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE A CHECK UPON EMIGRATION.

(*From the San Francisco Daily Herald, 5th October.*)

THE Vigilance Committee is dead—very dead. *It cannot be revived.* We have seen the last of mob law. During its existence, we expressed our opinions in relation to it. While it was an active organization, we have no more to do. History will deal with it. Its results are, however, a legitimate subject of discussion.

At the commencement of the organization, we maintained that the salvation of the laws and the Constitution would have the effect—

1st. To check immigration.

2nd. To cause a withdrawal of foreign capital.

3rd. To injure the credit of California merchants abroad.

The time has arrived to prove the correctness of these conclusions. By facts they must stand or fall. With facts we propose to deal.

It is not our purpose in this article to adduce facts to support all three of the propositions laid down by us months ago. For the present, we will confine ourselves to the first, proving that the figures and tables below set forth have been compiled from the books of the Custom House, and are strictly accurate.

The following table sets forth the number of the arrivals and departures for the quarters of the years 1855 and 1856, ending September—the quarters during which the Vigilance Committee held sway in this country:—

Third Quarter, ending September, 1855.	
Arrivals	8430
Departures	5919
Gain	2511
Third Quarter, ending September, 1856.	
Arrivals	6910
Departures	6467
Gain	443

It is generally admitted on all sides, that an increase in our population would promote in a very great degree our prosperity, for the reason that, in consequence of the suddenness of the growth of the State, some branches of industry and trade have become unduly extended, and in order that all the parts of which our society is composed should be preserved in a healthy condition, it is necessary that our population should be increased. Hence it is that we are in favour of the construction of the Pacific Railroad, and that we advocate a waggon road and go to the trouble and expense of getting up a monster petition to Congress for an appropriation for that purpose. But it appears from the above figures that there has been a considerable falling off in the immigration of the third quarter ending in September of the present year, as compared with that of the preceding year. To what is this falling off to be attributed? Our mines were never more prolific, and our valleys never teemed with more luxurious vegetation. Why is it? Why is it that during the quarter ending September, 1855, our gain in population was 2511, while during the same period in the present year it only amounts to 443? The answer is the Vigilance Committee. The most enthusiastic supporter of that institution could find no other cause for this effect. The staid people on the Atlantic slopes prefer to toil on in the beaten track and to woo the stubborn soil of their native State than to emigrate to a State in which every constitutional right has been trampled under foot, and in which naught has been heard for the last three months but the tramp of hireling soldiers and the hoarse cry of an infuriated mob for blood.

In the above tables we have not deemed it necessary to go into the *minutiæ*, and would simply state that while our gain during the quarter ending in September, 1856, has been principally in children, our loss in adult males has been 662.

By an examination of the statistics of the present year, the fact that the organization of the Vigilance Committee has operated to check almost altogether emigration to this State becomes more apparent. It is true that the overland emigration this year is larger than that of the preceding year; but in relation to that, the fact must be borne in mind that most of the trains started from the Atlantic States in the months of April and May—long before the news of the proceedings of the Vigilance Committee could have reached them.

The following table shows the number of arrivals and departures in each of the three quarters of the present year:

Quarter ending March 31, 1856.	
Arrivals	7686
Departures	4456
Gain	3230
Quarter ending June 30, 1856.	
Arrivals	9915
Departures	5982
Gain	3933
Quarter ending September 30, 1856.	
Arrivals	5910
Departures	5467
Gain	443

By an examination of the statistics of this port for the last four years, it will be found that emigration is always greater during the second quarter of the year than at any other period, and the immigration during the third. The reasons are obvious.

Most people desirous of returning to the States, set out either in the months of April, May, or June, such being deemed the most healthy time for crossing the Isthmus, and the most agreeable part of the year for a sojourn in the Eastern States.

Again, the immigration during the third quarter has always been heavier than during any other period of the year, from the fact that farmers take that season to emigrate. They wait until their crops are gathered and realised upon, to enable them to get to this State. And in addition to this, at this period large numbers of invalids seek this country to escape the severity of the winters at the East. Our gain, therefore, in population on the third quarter of the year, ought to greatly exceed that of the second—and it always has, except this year. From the above figures it appears that our gain during the second quarter was 3953, while in the third it was only 2143!

These are facts too plain to be misunderstood, except by the wilfully blind. The operations of the Vigilance Committee has shut off emigration this season, completely. Let them deny it if they can. To the other proposition laid down by us some time since, we shall at some future time return.

A ROMANTIC STORY.

A SCOTCH paper (the *Montrose Standard*) relates the following true tale in a recent issue:—Well may we term what we intend to state a romantic story, for it is one that almost outvies fiction itself, and will long continue to be recited at many a fireside on winter evenings. On the 18th of July last a gloom was spread over the town by the intelligence that a boat, belonging to the brig Betsy, of this port, containing five men, had been swamped, and that all had been lost. The captain's account of the disaster was as follows, addressed to Provost Mackie:—

"I am sorry to inform you of the loss of a boat and five hands on one of the Tristan d'Acunha Islands, while in search of fresh water on the 23rd of March, 1856. They left the ship about 11 a.m., the weather being calm, and the island about six miles distant. About 1 o'clock a light breeze sprang up, and we ran close in to the boat, and saw them filling the water. Night came on, and no appearance of them coming off. At daylight next morning, we stood close in shore, when we saw the wreck of our boat on the shore. We got the long boat out, and went still closer in shore, but could see nothing of any of the bodies, and the sea was running so heavy by this time that we could not land. It is my belief that the boat had upset in coming off, and whatever way it happened it is a mystery, and it is with a heavy heart that I say that it will remain so. We sailed about the island for two days, in hopes of being able to land, to pay the respect due to the dead, if we found any of the corpses; but the sea was running so high on the third day that there was no hope of landing, and I bore away."

Two of the five belonged to Montrose, William Pert, the mate, and James Young, an apprentice. After reading the above letter little hope could be entertained of their existence, but, strange to say, the wife of the mate had a strong feeling in her own mind that her husband was still alive, and refused to put on mourning weeds. Often in the silence of the night did she ponder over the fate of the lost one, and when sleep closed her eyelids the mind reverted to its all-engrossing subject. Strange to say, her hopes of again seeing her husband were strengthened by the recollection of dreams which must have passed before her mind's eye about the time when the boat was said to have been swamped, and previous to the intelligence reaching Montrose. In these she saw her husband struggling to gain the land, and actually reaching in safety a barren and inhospitable looking island. Days and weeks passed on in this agonising state of mind, when at last a letter from her husband was put in her hand by the postman, bearing the welcome tidings that the whole five were safe, and detailing the hardships which they had undergone. We have been favoured by a perusal of this letter, and we make the following extracts—

"Tristan Island, April 9, 1856.

. . . . . "I am now to commence letting you know a little of what I and four other poor fellows came through on Easter Sunday, the 23rd of March. We left the Betsy to go on shore for fresh water, and while attempting to go on the beach, where we saw water running, our boat was upset, about 20 fathoms from the shore. We all got to the land with great difficulty, after being knocked about in the surf for about 20 minutes. The Betsy was then about three miles off, but there was no appearance of any assistance from her that night, and you may imagine what a disagreeable night we endured. Next morning the Betsy was about six miles from us; about mid-day she came towards the land, and the other boat was put out. It was making for us, but the ensign was hoisted on the brig, and the boat turned back to the vessel again. What the captain's meaning was for so doing I cannot tell, but to us it looked very strange; and you may think of our surprise when we saw the colours hoisted, the same as if the vessel was leaving Montrose harbour, and away she went. The weather was fine at this time. Our clothes were all torn to pieces by struggling so long in the water; and we now found ourselves on a desert island, without food or clothes. We made out to get a fire, and, with the help of God, we got plenty of wild young birds, which we caught before they could fly from their nests. While walking along the beach we also came upon a large sea elephant, which we killed and skinned; so with the help of Providence we got plenty to eat, such as it was. Here we had to remain 15 days in that naked lonesome state; but by chance two men who had been hunting on the hill, and had lost their way, happened to come past us, and you may suppose how glad we were to see them, for we did not think there was a living being on the island but ourselves. On the sixteenth day we had been on shore we took the road, along with the two men, for the settlement, and with such a bad road and our bare feet, I cannot express what we suffered. The blood was running from our feet, which were in a terrible state. The road was said to be 10 miles in length, but it was like 50 to me. When we reached the settlement, the kindness of the people was more, or as much, as we could have looked for at our own homes."

We may here remark that portions of the letter appear to have been written at different periods. On the 1st of May, he writes:—

"We are comfortable, but anxious for a ship to come this way, and take us off the island. Here is the 1st of May, and no appearance of getting away. I am getting tired and tireder. I may say we are on an uninhabited island, for you can see nothing but the sea, and I am now standing on a rock; I am getting plenty of time to think; but it is the Lord's will that we should be put here, and we must wait till such time as He may take us off, which I hope will not be long. It is now six weeks since we came ashore."

On the 12th of May the prayers of the cast-away sailors were answered by the appearance of a vessel. The mate writes:—

"We have now got off the island, after being seven weeks and one day on it. We are on board a ship belonging to Liverpool, called the Conquest, and when we got on board we were very glad. We are well used, and I find the carpenter belongs to Montrose. I did not know him, but he knew me. He is nephew to Miss Law, and has been very kind in giving me what clothes I stood in need of. The ship is bound for Calcutta, and it will be four months before I get home. We are all here together, and I am taking care of Young."

Such is a plain and unvarnished account of this ill-fated crew, and we are glad that their privations and sufferings have not remained such a mystery as the captain of the vessel imagined.

A CASE OF EXTREME HARDSHIP.—Mrs. Susanna Chipp applied to Sir Chapman Marshall, at Guildhall, for his advice and assistance. She said her husband had been Captain of the Ide, belonging to Messrs. Linklater and Green, and on the 28th of June last he sailed from Jamaica for Liverpool in perfect health. On Tuesday she got a telegraphic message from Queenstown stating that her husband had died on the passage home, leaving her a widow with two children—one fifteen months and the other five weeks old. That day she went to the Royal British Bank, and drew out £320, which she had deposited there in December last. It was the amount of a bequest she had received on the death of her father, and it was all she had in the world to support herself and her children. One of her brothers, who was with her, and who has £300 similarly deposited there, told the manager of the bank the circumstances of her misfortune, and that she wished to deposit the money for safety. The manager assured her it would be perfectly safe, and advised her to leave it. She had received the money in two notes, one for £300, and one for £20, but upon that assurance she gave them up, and received the usual deposit note about 12 o'clock. They left the bank, but from a rumour they heard they returned in about a quarter of an hour, and their astonishment was extreme when they found the door closed and a placard on it stating that the bank had "suspended payment during negotiations." She was now utterly ruined, having lost her husband, and, with the money, every other means of support.—Sir Chapman Marshall said he did not know that he could interfere, but as it was a case of the greatest hardship he would send Mr. Roe, the officer of the Court, with them to the bank.—They accordingly accompanied him, and on their return Mr. Roe stated that he had been admitted to the bank, and had seen a clerk who took the deposit-note to the directors who were then sitting, and laid the applicant's case before them. When he returned, he said the directors dare not pay the money then, but they had no doubt but that everybody would be paid in full. With this assurance the poor widow was obliged to be satisfied for the present, and having thanked the court for the trouble they had taken in her affairs, she retired with her brother, scarcely able to support herself under this series of misfortunes.—*Mercantile Gazette*, 4th September.

A SCOTCHMAN IN LONDON—SPENSER v. HAMMOND.—The plaintiff in this action, which was brought in the Bow County Court, is a rapid old boy "fra the land o' cakes," and who it seems has, for the last seven months, been doing his best in discharging a legacy of a defunct aunt Margery, amongst the metropolitan hostelries. The defendant, Miss Emma Hammond, is a merry-tongued, lily-peached lassie of seventeen summers, at present residing with that good London sprite, "a maiden aunt," but who, when the "chiel Spenser" first got his feather betangled in the beauteous Emma's wicked sparrow net, was the deity of a city hostelrie. The action was brought to recover the value of a ring, and caused no little merriment. Upon the usual question being put to the plaintiff as to his name, he said, in a broad Scotch accent, "Campbell Spenser, an ye ha' no objection: the forbears on my mither's side are fra' the male line of Archibald, who suffered for the Rebellion of 1685. The heestry of Macaulay is not determined whether Archy, my mither's bluid, was hanged to a lithesome fir on Glenilla, or yet he dangled at Inverary. (Loud laughter.) With my sirname, nae doot yere fermilyer, but heestorians are oot by wreeting a Spenser to be an Irishman. The Campbells wouldna' mix wi' an Irishman—(laughter)—and our families ha' indoobitable testify that Spenser was a true Scotchman. Ye interrupt, my lord, but Bobby Burns wad a foont it a deefecult untertaking to depie' my treal in that fieil Eve, before this honorable coort, and it may be here observit that my experience wi' the lasses of the modern Babylon determeen me to testify a fac for historee—am I not to be leestened to—wall, then, tak' the bonny serpent in the box, gleesing at as a specimen of the fair seck. Her looks would seduce a man-mermaid from Fingal's Cave. (Laughter.) Her clapper wad sommen King Duncan from his unasy sleep. (Loud laughter.) She's hale made up of deceet, and I dinna but must say she's a gudge motch for the deil hissen. (Roars of laughter.) I wandered to the lass and ha last my sinses. Interrupting again—hoot men, ye are as impatient as your hoomble is the just now for a stoup of long john. (Roars of laughter.) Interrupting a suther agin, and intimats I have breakfasted with long john. (Shouts of laughter.) Mither's milk, mither's milk, my lord, and none of your Saxon judges wal ever wear me from it. (Prolonged merriment.) But my forbears, I had e'en forgotten about the ring. That young de'il got it off my finger, and now cracks I present her wt' it. Cross-examined:—If the defendant left her place through me, it's her business. Her friends kan enter an action against me for na marrying her, but it's all nonse—the chiel of the Spensers, and near bluid of the Campbells of Lorn, mate with a tapiwench! Hoot! mon, ye're cracking me." (Laughter.) The answer to the case was, that the "chiel of the Spensers, and bluid of the Campbells" had, under a promise of marriage, induced the vulgar Hammond to leave her situation, and when the lovely Emma pointed to the ring as the direct route to a marriage state, the "chiel" presented her with the one in dispute; but not being a plain hoop, Miss Hammond retained it as a keeper, and kept her amorous chiel in waiting until the lawful ring joined the keeper. Evidence was given in proof of the gift, and a verdict, with costs, for the defendant, was given.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of JOHN SALES are respectfully requested to attend the Funeral of his son Patrick John. To move from the residence of his brother's, Mr. Peter Sales, Liverpool-street, THIS EVENING, 25th instant, at half-past three o'clock.

£175 FOR ONE POUND!!!—To be Raffled, a splendid Clock, made of one large black marble block, of a group in Imperial Bronze, by Pradier. Invoice price, £175. Fifty tickets, at only One Pound each, at Mr. M'MAHON'S, Fancy Warehouse, George-street.

QUITE NEW ENTERTAINMENT.—The first Shooting Gallery in this colony will be opened TO-DAY, Wednesday, the 24th instant, and the Shooting Exercise carried on every day from 10 o'clock a.m., till 12 o'clock, p.m. Pitt-street, 83, opposite the Theatre.

WINES AND SPIRITS.—On SALE by the undersigned—
Brandy—Martell's, Hennessy's, and U. V. Co.'s
Ditto, in case
Geneva—key and JDKZ
Scotch whisky, finest samples, in wood and bottle
Port wine, in wood
Ditto, superior, in bottle
Sherries, in wood and bottle
Champagne, claret, and burgundy.
KIRCHNER and CO.

CHRISTMAS PIC-NIC PARTIES. — REDFORD'S Delicious Lemonade, Orangeade, and Gingerade Powders, 1s. per box. 83, Lower George-street.

JAMES W. WAUGH begs to intimate to his numerous friends and the public that it is his intention to recommence business as a Bookseller and Stationer, early in January, full particulars of which will appear in future advertisements.

IN THE PRESS.—COX and CO.'S AUSTRALIAN ALMANAC, for 1857, bound in cloth, lettered, price 7s. 6d. (eighth year of publication), will be published on 30th instant, containing
Astronomical Tables
Tide Tables
Itinerary of New South Wales
Gazetteer of ditto ditto
Colonial Government
Members of Legislative Council and Assembly
Government Departments
Law Departments and Law Arrangements
Medical Board and Medical Practitioners
Banking Companies
Public Institutes and Societies
Administrative Arrangements
Garden and Field Calendar
Magistrates of the Colony
Mails, Arrival and Despatch
Post Office Intelligence, &c., &c.
In addition to the usual information, there will be published the following articles:—
"The Alpaca, or Peruvian Sheep," being the substance of a paper read before the Australian Society by T. S. Mort, Esq., and which he has kindly revised.
The Pastoral Resources of Australia," being remarks from a paper read before the members of the Horticultural Improvement Society by Mr. T. W. Sheppard.
"The Cultivation of Cotton in Moreton Bay," furnished by Dr. Hobbs, of Moreton Bay, to S. T. Mort, Esq.
"The Use and Abuse of Manures," an article written by a practical man, and compiled expressly for the work.
"Natural History," intended for country residents, by John Macgillivray, Esq., F.R.G.S., with receipts for preserving birds, reptiles, fishes, insects, radiate animals, plants, &c.; also articles on the Chemistry of the kitchen and the China sugar-cane, together with a vast amount of other information of great service to the settler in the bush.
The publishers found it impossible to obtain all the correct information relative to the Post Office and other Government offices as early as they had expected, and have therefore delayed the work in order that it may be correct.
Owing to the great demand for the forthcoming almanac, the proprietors would suggest to parties desiring this valuable work to make early application. The Almanac will be sent free by post on the receipt of eight shillings in 2d. or 3d. postage stamps.
J. COX and CO., publishers, 111, George-street.

PASSENGERS for ENGLAND by the Dunbar should each secure a copy of the Australian Musical Album for 1857, beautifully illustrated with colonial scenery. Price 30s. CLARKE, 205, George-street.

REQUIRED, for the brig Mountain Maid, now lying at Moore's Wharf—
1 Chief Officer
6 Able Seamen.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT. — Just published, price 30s., The Australian Musical Album for 1857; handsomely bound in crimson and in blue cloth, gilt, and with gilt edges.

CONTENTS—MUSIC.
1. Fantasia—"The Last Rose of Summer"—Boulanger
2. Impromptu—"Australian Flowers"—Miska Hauser
3. Ballad—"Far o'er the Sea"—S. H. Marsh
4. Fantasia—"Bird on the Tree"—Miska Hauser
5. Polka—"The Pic Nic"—H. Marsh
6. Fantasia—"Lucrezia Borgia"—F. Ellard
7. Quadrille—"The Rose Bay"—W. Stanley
8. Rondo—"The Singing Polka"—Alary.

ILLUSTRATIONS.
1. A View in the Botanical Gardens, Sydney—for the fantasia, "The Last Rose of Summer"
2. The Rockery in the Botanical Gardens—for the impromptu, "Australian Flowers"
3. Sydney Heads and the City of Sydney, from the Harbour—for the song, "Far o'er the Sea"
4. A View of Allan Cunningham's Monument and the Willow Trees in the Botanical Gardens—for the fantasia, "Bird on the Tree"
5. A View from the North Shore—for the "Pic-nic Polka"
6. Portrait of Madame Anna Bishop—for the fantasia on airs in "Lucrezia Borgia"
7. A View of Rose Bay from the South Head Road—for the "Rose Bay Quadrilles"
8. Portrait of Miss Hayes—for the "Singing Polka"
9. Portrait of Miska Hauser—for the frontispiece.
10. Illustrative title page.
Copies of the book are specially bound for transmission (without injury) through the Post Office; price, post free, 32s.
J. R. CLARKE, music seller, 205, George-street, Sydney, next Flavelle's.

CABINETS of ELKINGTON'S ELECTRO-PLATE. Messrs. BRUSH and MAC DONNELL beg to direct the special attention of heads of families and persons furnishing to Elkington, Mason, and Co.'s elegant and useful assortments of every article in plated ware and cutlery required for table service. The arrangement of these cabinets is quite novel, and is so perfect and compact, that though containing nearly 200 articles in each, any single piece can be seen instantly without difficulty. The cabinets comprise king's, lilly, threaded, and other patterns, the forks having solid silver points.
Besides the foregoing, BRUSH and MAC DONNELL have a considerable variety of goods direct from the factory of the above celebrated firm, comprising
Tea and coffee services
Teakettles and stands
Side dishes and covers
Fish knives and forks, in cases
Dessert knives and forks, in cases
Candlesticks, beautiful patterns
Hock bottle stands
Liquor frames
Cruet and soy frames
Spoons, forks, ladles, &c., &c., in king's, lily, and fiddle patterns.
BRUSH and MAC DONNELL.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Messrs. BRUSH AND MAC DONNELL have now on view a number of useful and elegant articles, well suited for presents, comprising
Fine gold jewellery of every kind
London-made watches
Silver tea spoons, in sets of 12, in morocco cases
Silver spoons and forks, assorted, in large cases
Silver candlesticks, card baskets, &c.
Silver salvers, and claret jugs, in cases
Silver tea and coffee services, in cases
Centre-pieces, in silver and plated ware
Duchess and princess opera glasses (12 glasses in each), in ivory, &c.
Parisian fans, superbly mounted
Assiettes in Sevres china, mounted in real bronze, and beautifully painted
Mordan's pencil-cases and gold pens
Mordan's scent bottles with spring tops
Musical boxes with bells and drums
French work-boxes
Flower vases, in pairs
Crimean telescopes, very superior
Silver spurs, racing glasses
Gold and silver spectacles, with Brazilian pebbles
Silver bouquet holders
Gold and silver vinaigrettes, gold charms
Gold thimbles, in cases
Silver-mounted stone bracelets
Silver knife, fork, and spoon, in cases
Silver paper knives
Silver card cases
Jet ornaments, newest kinds
Silver scissors, fruit knives, &c.
Silver corals and bells,
and an extensive assortment of the newest and most fashionable jewellery, just received per Wave of Life.
BRUSH and MAC DONNELL.

CROUCH'S BAZAAR.—Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts.—Those parties who intend to do honour to the present festive season are informed that Crouch's Bazaar and Saloon contains the best-selected and largest assortment of fancy goods on show in Sydney. They comprise
Ladies' superior dressing cases
Gents' superior dressing cases
Writing desks, a superb lot
Workboxes, a splendid assortment
Exhibition dolls
Wax dolls, with moving eyes
Wax dolls, with wax arms and feet
Chinese work tables
Draught boards and men
Ladies' carpet bags
Superior crochet reticules
Crying babies
Large toys
Clock-work dolls
Handsome smelling bottles
Puzzles in abundance
Polyoramas
Ladies' companions, a large assortment
Chinese chessmen
China tea and dinner sets
Terra cotta articles
Accordeons and flutinas
Toys, in endless variety
Leather dressing-cases
Fans, a large assortment
Chinese loo tables
Chinese secretaries
Ivory draftsmen.
GEORGE JOHN CROUCH, Victoria Bazaar, 377, George-street, opposite the Old Burial Ground.

PHILLIP-STREET, Circular Quay.—Allotment of Land in this desirable locality for SALE, adapted either for business premises or residence. Apply to ALFRED C. COHEN, Wynyard-lane.

DIAMONDS.—The undersigned has a small parcel of Brilliants FOR SALE, by private contract. RICHARD PEEK, 214, George-street.

FOR SALE, Hydraulic Press; one of W. and S. Oram's manufacture, 500 tons pressure, and suitable for pressing either wool or hay. Apply to BEAMES and KEELE, Hunter-street.

THE BISHOP of SYDNEY begs to acknowledge the receipt of £2 for St. Andrew's Cathedral.

No. 56-54. City Commissioners' Office, Sydney, 19th December, 1856.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders (endorsed Tenders for Works in Kent-street) will be received at this Office until MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for cutting down Kent-street, between Margaret-street and Charlotte-place, excavating flights of steps in rock where required, and delivering stone in certain localities in accordance with a specification to be seen at the Office of the City Surveyor.
The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order of the Commissioners,
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Secretary.

No. 56-60. City Commissioner's Office, Sydney, 24th December, 1856.

WATERING STREETS.—Tenders endorsed (tenders for watering streets), will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 1st day of January next at 12 o'clock noon, for watering certain streets of the city during the year 1857, in accordance with a specification to be seen at the office of the City Surveyor.
The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.
By order of the Commissioners,
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, secretary.

No. 56—61. City Commissioners' Office, Sydney, 24th December, 1856.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 1st day of January next, at 12 o'clock (noon), for the undermentioned works, to be executed in accordance with specifications to be seen at the office of the City Surveyor, viz.:—
Forming and laying a rough gutter, Duke-street
Laying a rough gutter and forming footpath of Clarence-street, from Druitt-street to Market-street, west side
Taking up and re-laying sewer and forming footpath, corner of Albion and Elizabeth streets.
The work tendered for to be endorsed on each tender.
The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order of the Commissioners,
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Secretary.

No. 56-62. City Commissioners' Office, Sydney, 24th December, 1856.

STREETS AT PYRMONT.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders will be received at this Office, until THURSDAY, the 8th January, at 12 o'clock noon, for opening water channels and ballasting and forming Harris-street, Union-street, and Pyrmont-street, in accordance with a specification to be seen at the Office of the City Surveyor.
A separate tender to be sent for each street, endorsed with the name of the street.
The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order of the Commissioners,
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—MONEY to be LENT on security of City and suburban freehold property. ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary. Offices, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors publish for general information the following List of their AGENTS and MEDICAL REFEREES in the COUNTRY DISTRICTS of the colony.

District.	Agents.	Medical Referees.
Albury	Mr. J. C. Pierce	J. E. Owen, Esq., M.D.
Brisbane	Messrs. R. Towns & Co.	K. Carman, Esq.
Bathurst	Mr. J. S. Home	R. Machattie, Esq.
Campbelltown	Jas. Turner	Wm. Bell, Esq.
Clarencetown	W. Johnston	—
Goulburn	W. Chatfield	H. W. Hanford, Esq.
Gundagai	D. Winton	—
Ipswich	A. Macalister	H. Challinor, Esq.
Kiama	W. Marks	—
Maitland	Messrs. Wolfe & Gorrick	John Scott, Esq.
Mudgee	Mr. J. Dickson	—
Newcastle	Messrs. Bingle and Son	R. R. S. Bouker, Esq.
Parramatta	Mr. G. Doust	Wm. Bassett, Esq.
Port Macquarie	F. Becke	C. Schrader, Esq., M.D.
Picton	T. Larkin	—
Richmond	W. Grinsell	—
Queanbeyan	J. J. Weight	—
Yass	Rees